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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Marquis Townshend.

OF a name so long celebrated in the political annals of the last century, and embalmed to posterity in the glowing language of Burke, curiosity must be eager to learn something; and now that the venerable and justly-admired character which we are about to delineate is removed from this world, envy can have no motive to depreciate, nor friendship to applaud beyond the just measure of his excellence. We have repeatedly had occasion to insist upon the superior claims of this species of biography; and it is no small recommendation, where knowledge is to be acquired that it should come pure to our minds.

Field-Marshal George Townshend, Marquis Townshend, of Rainham, in the county of Norfolk, was born on the 28th of February, 1724, O. S. He was the eldest son of Charles, late Lord Viscount Townshend, by a Hertfordshire heiress, Miss Audrey Harrison, daughter of Edward Harrison, Esq. of Balls.

Lord Townshend, at an early period, betook himself to the profession of arms; and there are few men of the present day who have seen a greater variety of service. Connected with the first whig families in this kingdom, and being a youth of talents and enterprise, there is but little wonder that his military career should have been at once brilliant and rapid.

It was previously, however, and wisely determined that he should enjoy the advantages resulting from a good education; and he and his brother Charles* were accordingly placed under the tuition of Mr. Lowe, formerly master of Litchfield school, a seminary which has received additional celebrity by affording the rudiments of education to Dr. Johnson.

Lord Townshend, early in life, entered into the Guards, having obtained a commission immediately on finishing his education, and at a period when he did not exceed eighteen years of age. Great Britain happened then to be at war with France, and a fair prospect therefore presented itself of combining theory with practice, and acquiring both knowledge and preferment. George II. a warlike sovereign, commanded in person against the enemy on the continent, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend had an opportunity of making a campaign under the eye of that monarch. He served with the rank of a subaltern at the memorable battle of Dettingen, where the Duke of Cumberland commanded the English, and the Marshal de Noailles the French army; but he soon after procured the rank of captain in the first regiment of foot guards, which of course gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

It appears, however, that Colonel Townshend's advancement did not seem sufficiently rapid for the gratification of his ambition, and that he retired at the close of the campaign. His merits and pretensions however like his interest, must have been very high in the public estimation.

Having now in some measure resigned all idea of a military life, the views of Mr. Townshend were directed towards another channel, no less favourable to the expectations he had formed of advancement in the state; and as his family possessed large property and considerable influ-

* It was Charles, whose character Burke drew in such admirable language.

ence in Norfolk, he became a candidate to represent that county in parliament at the general election of 1747, and was returned accordingly.

No sooner had he obtained his seat than he began to profess those principles of *whiggism* which he had imbibed in his early youth, and which it had ever been the pride of his family to cultivate and support. Nor did he now forget to resist those petty abuses which he had witnessed while in the army. He had beheld the halbert snatched from the veteran serjeant, and the well-earned knot torn from the shoulders of the deserving corporal, at the arbitrary will and caprice of a superior officer; and in one memorable instance he had seen government itself stoop to the baseness and injustice of wresting a pair of colours from the hands of a young cornet, (Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham) calculated by nature to preside in the councils of his country, and fated soon after to wield her thunders with irresistible success against the ambitious house of Bourbon.

With such instances as these, fresh in his recollection, we need not be surprised that, on the third reading of the mutiny bill in 1749, Colonel Townshend distinguished himself by his humanity; and towards the conclusion of a very able speech, moved to add the following clause, "that no non-commissioned officer should be liable to be broken without the sentence of a court martial."

On this occasion Mr. Townshend found many supporters; but he was opposed also by men of rank and talents, and even by Mr. Pitt himself.

Mr. Townshend now thought of settling in life, and an honourable and advantageous alliance was soon found for him, in the person of Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars of Chartly, only daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton, by Lady Elizabeth, Baroness de Ferrars. In this lady, to whom he became united in Feb. 1751, was concentrated the ancient baronies of De Ferrars, Chartley, Bourchier, Louvain, Basset, and Compton, all baronies in fee; and in consequence of this match, he obtained a very considerable accession to his fortune. Mr. Townshend was again returned for the county of Norfolk, at the general election in 1754.

Although Mr. Townshend appeared to have abandoned the profession of arms for ever, yet he was still so far influenced by his favourite pursuits that he constantly spoke whenever any military topics were brought before the house. A measure of this kind, big and important in its consequences, was agitated in the year 1756, in which he took a decided part. This was the famous system of a national militia. Mr. Townshend was one of the most strenuous supporters of this measure, and used his utmost exertions to render it effectual. At length, after being agitated for more than a twelvemonth, and recommended by a speech from the throne, the bill was carried, but not without many warm debates and many alterations. Mr. Townshend acquired no small share of honour and popularity by the active part which he took in this measure.

So great indeed was his reputation, that in 1756, when a war with France appeared inevitable, he not only obtained the restoration of his former rank, but, on the 6th of June, had the command of the 64th regiment conferred upon him.

In the memorable expedition against Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe, Colonel Townshend was selected as third in command, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general, with an express stipulation however on his part, that he should return at the end of the campaign. Accordingly, he sailed with the squadron, destined for that attack, about the middle of Feb. 1759. The honour he obtained in this business was great: in the course of the action the command devolved upon him, in consequence of the death of Wolfe, and General Monckton being dangerously wounded. On this he instantly repaired to the centre in order to take upon himself the direction of the troops, and finding them disordered, in consequence of the pursuit which had taken place, he formed them again with all possible expedition.

On the particulars of this campaign, or its successful termination, it will not be necessary to dwell: suffice it to observe, that Quebec being

reduced, together with a great portion of the adjacent country, and the inhabitants on all sides having come in and sworn allegiance to the English government, Brigadier-Gen. Townshend, who had accepted his commission on the express stipulation that he should return to England at the end of the campaign, now prepared for his departure. Previously to this, however, he took the most effectual measures for securing his conquests, and left a strong garrison at Quebec, consisting of 5000 effective men; and immediately after this he embarked with Admiral Saunders, and arrived in England at the beginning of the winter of 1759.

About a month after the siege of Quebec, and during his absence in America, Brigadier-general Townshend obtained an old regiment (the 28th), in exchange for the young one (the 64th), which he had before commanded; a circumstance which must have been equally gratifying and advantageous to a professional man, as it continued him on the establishment in time of peace.

In 1761, we find him serving in Germany, when he was raised to the rank of major-general; as there were many superior officers, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself by any separate command; he returned to England therefore to attend his parliamentary duties, and about this time was chosen a third time to represent the county of Norfolk.

Soon after this, the dominions of our ally, the King of Portugal, being menaced by the enemy, a considerable body of British troops was embarked for the protection of this kingdom. Major-general Townshend was selected on this occasion as a proper officer to command the British; but having obtained no opportunity of distinguishing himself, he returned home, not however without many marks of respect from the King of Portugal, and among others, a valuable diamond ring, which was given to him with the king's own hand.

At the conclusion of the war General Townshend was nominated lieutenant-general, under the Marquis of Granby, who was appointed master-general of the Ordnance. On the death of his father, Mar. 12, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and in the same year, he was appointed to the high and important office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Few noblemen of that day were better adapted for this eminent situation. His lordship was gay, gallant, shewy in his person and address; he possessed a popular eloquence, and was calculated to win the confidence of the people over whom he was delegated to rule. One unfortunate event, however, occurred during this period, for, having given some umbrage to Lord Bellamont during his residence in Ireland, that nobleman followed him to England, and a duel ensued, in which the latter was wounded.

As the dispute between these noblemen occasioned much noise at the time, and as the whole breathes the spirit of ancient *chivalry*, it may not be uninteresting to detail the particulars in this place.

On Lord Townshend's return from his government in Ireland, Lord Bellamont repaired to England, and employed the late Earl of Charlemont to wait on the Ex-viceroy with the following paper, explanatory of the nature of the offence given at the castle of Dublin, in Feb. 1770:—

"I wait upon your lordship, by desire of Lord Bellamont, first, to return your lordship his thanks for the recommendations to the king with which you honoured him, and for which it was his intention to have thanked you in person, if you had done him the favour to receive him the last time that he attended, by your lordship's appointment, for a private audience.

"I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that Lord Bellamont thought it his duty not to break in upon your Lordship upon an earlier day, lest he should interrupt you in giving an account of your high commission to the King, or in taking an account of your own important affairs. But as your Lordship has now been twelve days in town, he conceives that he may, with propriety, remind your Lordship of the disrespect thrown upon him by the message delivered to him from your Lordship, by your Aid-de-Camp, of which Lord

Bellamont makes no doubt that your Lordship retains a perfect recollection; it having been of that force as to have obliged him to resign his employment in the army, in order that he might be at liberty to call upon your Lordship for an adequate apology, without incurring the King's displeasure. But lest your Lordship should not have a minute recollection of that transaction at this distance of time, Lord Bellamont has stated it as follows:

"When Lord Bellamont, after several repeated attendances, by appointment, on all occasions he had been put off without seeing your Lordship, did again wait upon your Lordship by appointment, the Aid-de-Camp in waiting, having gone down to your Lordship and returned, addressed Lord Bellamont in an audible voice, and acquainted him, "that he need not wait any longer, for that your Lordship *would* not be at leisure to see *him* that day;" and at the same time, turning to several other persons of different ranks and professions, he told *them*, "that your Lordship requested *they* would wait, as your Lordship *would see them*, however late it might be before you could finish with them," or words to that effect. Lord Bellamont replied to the Aid-de-Camp, "His Excellency will be pleased to ascertain at what time he will see me. I have already waited several times, by appointment, and have been sent away each time!" To which the Aid-de-Camp brought back the following message to Lord Bellamont:—"His Excellency commands me to inform your Lordship, that he usually does military business on Wednesdays, and any other business on Thursdays; that if your Lordship comes on either of those days, and that his Excellency shall be at leisure, he will see you among others in your turn." To which Lord Bellamont replied, "Sir, you will be so good as to inform his Excellency, that as a Peer of the Realm, I have a right to an audience; but if his Excellency does not know what he owes to me, I know what I owe to myself, and therefore will not wait upon him here or elsewhere; I will write a letter to his Excellency, stating my business, to which I expect he will shew due attention, as it nearly concerns a respectable corps of Officers."—This, my Lord, is, as Lord Bellamont conceives, an exact state of the reciprocal messages which passed between your Lordship and Lord Bellamont; but as he did not take them down in writing, he cannot positively aver each syllable. This, however, he can positively affirm, that such was the matter of the message, and the terms in which it was conceived, though manifestly softened by the Aid-de-Camp, that the idea which it conveyed to every person present, was that of an intentional indignity, wantonly cast on Lord Bellamont by your Lordship.

"Lord Bellamont conceives that an Aid-de-Camp is the authentic messenger of his superior, and, therefore, that the message delivered by the one, is as the *litera scripta* of the other. Lord Bellamont considers your Lordship alone responsible to him, and your Lordship the only person with whom he is to account. The injury is of public notoriety, and therefore an affront upon record, which does not admit of any negociation."

Lord Townshend having asked what apology Lord Bellamont required? Lord Charlemont read the following article:

"The only apology which the nature of the offence will admit of, is that of asking Lord Bellamont's pardon. Lord Bellamont does not mean to hurry your Lordship in any thing, but expects your Lordship's answer in a reasonable time, at all events one day at least before your Lordship leaves town."

Lord Townshend made answer: "I cannot ask pardon, as it would be an acknowledgement of an offence I never intended."

Lord Charlemont replied—"I am not at liberty to take back any other answer to Lord Bellamont, than that your Lordship asks his pardon, or desires to take time to consider of asking it. I therefore entreat your Lordship will reflect before you lay me under the necessity of delivering another message to your Lordship, which Lord Bellamont sends with the utmost regret, and which I shall deliver with equal reluctancy."

Lord Townshend having persisted

his refusal, Lord Charlemont read to Lord Townshend the following message:

"I am enjoined by Lord Bellamont to tell your Lordship, from him, that he considers you divested of every principle that constitutes the character of a man of honour."

Upon Lord Charlemont's delivery of this last message, Lord Townshend begged his permission to call in a friend to be witness of it. Colonel Frazer having come in, Lord Townshend requested that Lord Charlemont would again read this last message. Lord Charlemont read the entire paper a second time, and being requested by Lord Townshend to carry back an answer to Lord Bellamont, Lord Charlemont, conformable to his private instructions from Lord Bellamont, replied, that any message Lord Townshend might have to send, might be sent by a messenger of his own.

On Saturday, the 26th, at half an hour after eleven o'clock, Lord Bellamont received the following letter from Lord Ligonier:—

"*Dec.* 26, 1772.

"My Lord—I have a message to deliver to your Lordship from Lord Townshend, and beg to know when I may be allowed to wait on you.

"I have the honour to be, My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient,
"Most humble servant,
"Ligonier."

"*To the Earl of Bellamont.*"

To which Lord Bellamont sent the following answer:—

"My Lord—I this moment received the honour of your Lordship's letter, communicating to me that you have a message to deliver to me from Lord Townshend, and desiring to know when I shall be at home to receive your Lordship. I shall not go abroad to-morrow, but will wait at home to have the honour of receiving your Lordship, and any commands you may have for me.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"Bellamont."

"*To Lord Viscount Ligonier.*"

Note.—On Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont, who anticipating Lord Ligonier, said, "Before I receive the message your Lordship has to deliver to me, I must beg leave to call in Lord Charlemont, in order that, as Colonel Frazer was present at the delivery of my message to Lord Townshend, Lord Charlemont may be present at the delivery of Lord Townshend's message to me;" to which Lord Ligonier immediately consented.

Lord Charlemont being called in, Lord Bellamont said, the transaction had, he supposed, been related to Lord Ligonier on the part of Lord Townshend. He wished it should be related by Lord Charlemont, on the part of himself, for he should be concerned to be misconceived by Lord Ligonier, for whom he had a high respect; and the moment Lord Ligonier should have delivered my Lord Townshend's message, he did not think it proper for himself or friend to speak another word; of which Lord Ligonier having expressed his approbation, Lord Charlemont read the paper to Lord Ligonier, which he had, by Lord Bellamont's desire, read to Lord Townshend. Lord Ligonier then addressing Lord Bellamont, said, "What will your Lordship say, when, notwithstanding the force of this message, I tell you I am authorised by Lord Townshend to assure your Lordship he never meant to offend you?" Lord Bellamont, after a little pause, replied, "I confess, my Lord, this is more than I expected; but since then Lord Townshend's first care is to justify his intentions towards me, even under his present situation, let him do it in such a manner as to justify me in releasing him from that situation. The apology your Lordship has now delivered to me, is not yet entirely sufficient."

Lord Ligonier desired leave to go back to my Lord Townshend, and shortly returned with the following message: "Lord Townshend has already assured your Lordship he never meant to offend you. He further assures you he is sorry for the affair." Lord Bellamont then said, "Before I proceed any further, I must desire that Lord Ancram be sent for, as he has this morning accepted the office of being my friend in the field, if I should be called upon." Lord Ancram being arrived, and informed by Lords Charlemont and Ligonier of

what had passed, the Lords Charlemont and Ancram declared that nothing more could be demanded; and these, with Lord Ligonier, said, that Lord Bellamont could not surely require that Lord Townshend should ask his pardon for an offence which he had now, in the most satisfactory manner, declared he had never committed. Lord Bellamont made answer, my Lords, I feel as you do, that every thing is implied in this apology, but it is necessary that it be fully expressed; and having desired leave to retire into another room, to consider the matter more clearly, he returned with the following written paper, which he gave to Lord Ligonier, telling him at the same time, that he did not tie him down to the letter, but that was the purport of the only reparation he could receive, viz. "Lord Townshend does admit, that the message delivered to Lord Bellamont by his Aid-de-Camp, was highly offensive; he therefore disavows it as such, and declares it was not his intention to give Lord Bellamont any offence, and that he is very much concerned for the mistake."

Lord Ligonier accordingly waited on my Lord Townshend with the said paper, and brought back to Lord Bellamont an apology, consonant to the full and entire purport of it, conceived in the most satisfactory terms. Lord Bellamont immediately requested Lord Ligonier would assure Lord Townshend, that as Lord Townshend had by that last apology done away the foundation of the message delivered from him to Lord Townshend by Lord Charlemont, he had very great pleasure in declaring it cancelled and annulled.

(L.S.) CHARLEMONT.
(L.S.) ANCRAM.

"I cannot refuse signing the paper delivered to me this morning without assigning my reasons for it, and I flatter myself the motive of my declining it will justify me to the world.

"I assent to the facts and progressions as stated, but I was misunderstood if what I said relative to Lord Townshend was considered as a message from him. It certainly was not Lord Townshend's intention it should be so, though I was authorized to say it from Lord Townshend to Lord Bellamont, which distinction I did not make to Lord Bellamont.

"As I wished, from motives of humanity, to bring the affair to an honourable conclusion, without coming to extremities, I proposed returning to Lord Townshend; my view in so doing was that of promoting an accommodation honourable to both.

"If I conveyed any other idea to the Lords on my return from Lord Townshend, than a confirmation that his Lordship had intended no affront or injury to Lord Bellamont, and that he disapproved the manner of the Aid-de-Camp, I have to regret that I had not the good fortune to explain myself according to my own ideas and those of Lord Townshend.

"In justice to my Lord Townshend, I must beg leave to observe, that whatever expressions of concern he might make use of on this misunderstanding, arose from the regret every man of honour must feel under a supposition of having given offence. This is what I understand from Lord Townshend, and what I meant to convey.

"I cannot but persevere in declining to sign the paper, as I find, upon consideration, that what I thought an explanation equally honourable to both, may be construed into a submissive apology which must appear humiliating to my Lord Townshend. What impressions may have been received from any expressions of mine in the many private conversations I have had on this painful event, I will not presume to determine; but I declare, upon my honour, I have had no other view than to terminate this affair to the honour of all parties; and shall lament, if my endeavours should be frustrated.

(L.S.) "LIGONIER.

"Jan. 29, 1773.

"This is a true copy of the original, in the hands of Lord Bellamont.

"CHARLEMONT.
"ANCRAM."

On Sunday morning, Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont, and the explanation alluded to above took place; but owing to some unfortunate misconception the affair was not made up. According to agreement, therefore, the parties met on the afternoon of February 2d, 1773, between

four and five, in Mary-la-bonne-fields, and after the usual ceremonies had taken place, Lord Townshend fired first, and wounded Lord Bellamont, with a ball in the right side of his belly, near the groin, while the latter discharged his pistol without effect. Thir Lordships behaved to each other in the field with a politeness denoting the most refined gallantry. Each was armed with a case of pistols and a small sword, but it was determined to use the former first. When they had taken their ground, Lord Bellamont pulled off his hat; the salute was immediately returned by Lord Townshend, who asked his antagonist which of them he would wish to fire first? On this he desired Lord Townshend, who instantly complied. Mr. Bromfield extracted the ball, and his Lordship not only recovered, but lived to a good old age.

The seconds were, for Lord Bellamont, the Hon. Mr. Dillon; and for Lord Townshend, Lord Ligonier.

Lady Townshend having died Sept. 14, 1770, his Lordship about three years after that event (on May 19, 1773,) married Miss Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. a young lady of great beauty and very amiable manners, whom he became acquainted with in Ireland, and by whom he has had five children: he had seven by his former marriage.

In 1772 Lord Townshend was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, which he held for many years; and in the course of the next summer acquired a considerable addition to his income, by the command of the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he held at the period of his death. In 1787 he was created Marquis Townshend of Rainham.

Lord de Ferrars, Lord Townshend's eldest son, having adhered to Mr. Pitt, obtained an Earl's coronet, while his father possessed only a Viscount's. It was humourously stated in the conversation of that day, that Lord de F. having written a letter, requesting Lord T.'s permission to accept his new honours, received a very polite and jocular one in return, which concluded, after the usual congratulations, in the following manner:

——— "In short, my dear son, I have no manner of objection to your obtaining any title whatever except that of ——— Townshend."

In 1792, on the death of Lord Orford, the Marquis was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. In the same year his Lordship was also appointed to the command of the eastern district, and had his headquarters in the neighbourhood of Warley camp.

In 1796, he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and had only three above him on the list, two of whom were blood royal.

His Lordship, in person, was above the middle size, and portly; when dressed in regimentals he displayed a martial air; and his hair, blanched with age, conveyed the appearance of a veteran inured to camps and warfare from his youth.

His Lordship died in the 84th year of his age, at Rainham, on the 14th of September, 1807.—(See Universal Magazine for Oct. p. 337.)

By his first wife, Charlotte, Baroness De Ferrers, of Chartley, only daughter of the Earl of Northampton, he has left the Earl of Leicester, now Marquis of Townshend, Lord John Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth Loftus.—The Marchioness died most universally regretted during the Marquis's viceroyalty in Ireland. His second marriage was with Miss Anna Montgomery, the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Baronet; and by this lady the Marquis has left six children, namely, Lady Anne Hudson, the Duchess of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two sons.

His Lordship was the last survivor of the group of the that sat for the celebrated print of the Death of General Wolfe.

He has left his family in great opulence. The Marchioness will have altogether above 3000l. per annum, with 30,000l. in ready cash, and an immense property in plate, furniture, &c. The children of the Marquis's first marriage have 8000l. each, and the females of the second marriage 5000l. each.

His remains were laid in the family vault at Rainham. The mournful

procession was awfully grand: one hundred of the principal tenantry led the way; the coffin, covered with crimson velvet, highly embroidered, and superbly decorated, followed; after which came Lord John Townshend, leading the widowed Marchioness; then followed Lady Elizabeth Lottus, the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Anne Hudson, supported by their husbands; Lady Harriet Townshend next; and then all the grand children and great-grand-children of the Marquis; then a number of his friends, followed by the poorer tenantry and servants innumerable.

The portrait, which we have this opportunity of presenting our readers with, is esteemed an admirable likeness, being taken from an original painting procured expressly for our Magazine.

ON A PASSAGE in "GRAY'S ELEGY."

Sir,

THE stanza in Mr. Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard, alluded to by your correspondent H. G. of Bath—

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke; [afield!
How jocund did they drive their team
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

I have always taken the liberty to alter, by substituting *ploughshare** for *furrow*; and then it is neither obscure or nonsensical.

As to the word *furrow* having any provincial application, I never heard that it had; and where the Elegy was written, which was near *Cambridge*, it certainly means what it does all over England—the trench made by the ploughshare for the seed.

This little piece of criticism brings to my mind a line of Milton's, which appears to me to be palpably absurd; and I cannot find any other reading in all the editions of his works. It is in his L'Allegro:

"Hence loathed melancholy!
Of *Cerberus*, and blackest midnight born."

Should not this be *Erebus*, and not *Cerberus?* CLIO RICKMAN.

* This is a more exceptionable emendation than Mr. Parke's, which our correspondent "H. G." has justly censured. *Ed.*

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING just returned from London, I have opened a large parcel of monthly publications, which had accumulated since I left here in October. Among the rest, I looked into your Magazine for a letter on the Education of the Poor, which I expected to find in the Number for November. Judge therefore my surprise at not being able to find it, and at finding what I never wrote a line of, though signed with my initials and three letters of the name of my house, thus: H—f—d. (See p. 299 for October, on the "Blasphemy of Milton.")

I am not at all desirous to detect the imposition; though it attributes to me a veneration for the scriptures which I certainly do not possess, considered as the work of divine inspiration, because I do not believe them so inspired, though I respect their antiquity and the good things they contain. I will thank you to notice this forgery in your answers to correspondents, and tell me whether you received the letter above mentioned.

I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Dec. 5, 1807.

*** *The Editor of the Universal Magazine has thought it better to insert Mr. Burdon's letter, than to answer it in the monthly notices to correspondents, which would probably render his disavowal less public than his supposed letter already is. The Editor certainly owes Mr. Burdon an apology for inserting as his (at least presumptively so) what in fact is not; but whoever has thought it worth his while to forge opinions for Mr. Burdon, thought it equally so to imitate his hand-writing most accurately: we regret that the letter is destroyed, or we should have felt pleasure in forwarding it to Mr. B. Such circumstances are necessarily unpleasant; and, to prevent a repetition, it would perhaps be adviseable for Mr. Burdon to affix some private mark to his future communications, which may secure us from a similar imposition.*

The letter on the "Education of the Poor" Mr. Burdon will find at p. 205, in the Number for September.

LETTER XIV *on the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

THERE is no fact in political economy more notorious, nor more generally acknowledged, than that our parochial burdens have increased, are rapidly increasing, and ought to be diminished; but where we are to begin, and what we are to do, are questions which are left undecided; and the difficulties which have baffled the efforts of our ancestors, still continue to perplex the boasted wisdom of the present day.

It must be expected that where there are great obstacles to surmount, there will be many clashing opinions offered to the public, according to the prejudices, or motives, which influence the person who offers them; or it will be confined to that point of sight in which he views his object.—This is the reason why one is for repealing the whole code of the poor laws, as a system of error and injustice; while another only wishes to have a part of them expunged from our statute books; and a third is for abolishing workhouses, and relieving the poor in their cottages. These seem to be the prevailing opinions; and many of the writers, who have offered their thoughts to the public on parochial relief, abound with invectives against workhouses.

Before the poor laws are totally repealed, it should be considered whether it be not the duty of a social, a reasoning, and a reflecting being to support those with whom they have long associated, when disease, and the infirmities of old age, have rendered them incapable of labour, and who have the will, but not the power, of procuring the necessaries of life; and whether we should not expect it from others: And does not our religion require that we should do to them, whatever we think we have a right to expect, if we were placed in their situation, and they in our's?

It is in vain to endeavour to evade, by any subtilty of argument, so plain, and necessary a duty, as the providing for the worn-out traveller of life; but we ought not, as we hitherto have done, to suffer what is provided to be squandered by a fraudulent, or a negligent, and a mistaken policy.

It is certainly unjust to make the frugal and the industrious maintain the idle and the drunken; yet this is the daily practice of officers and magistrates. It is oppressive, when sums are raised for the use of the poor, and applied to other purposes; and it is a great defect in the legislation of that country, which does not provide laws to punish, in a summary way, all those who are guilty of malepractices in misapplying public money.

There are but few parishes in the kingdom where abuses in the collecting and distributing of money raised for the poor are not public and notorious; and it cannot fail of having a bad effect on the minds of the people, by making them dissatisfied with those who have the management of parochial business.

There are some who consider what is misapplied, or negligently distributed, as "cheese parings and candle ends;" but if they could be collected into one sum, they would amount to nearly two millions annually; but if we are arrived to that pitch of indifference, as to think such sums beneath our notice, it will not require the spirit of prophecy to say what must be the consequence. But this is not the only evil. The first motive to industry is the fear of want; place this fear at a distance, by holding out the prospect of a provision for life, and you open the door for idleness, and its inseparable companions, to enter in: and ought they, who are truly worthless, to be pensioned out of the labour of those industrious persons who must abridge themselves of the common necessaries of life to contribute towards such pensions?—Where those evils are known to exist, and they cannot be disputed, every state that suffers it must be charged with inattention, or gross neglect, of the internal police of the kingdom.

They who are for repealing only a part of the poor laws, are sure to include the statute of the 9th of George the First. This is the stumbling-stone and the rock of offence to our

politicians, magistrates, legislators, and writers on political economy; they consider it as the great obstacle which prevents them from establishing such a system of frugality, as would relieve those who are obliged to contribute, and be a blessing and a comfort to those who partake of the parochial bounty.

An author, in making general reflections on that part of Mr. Whitbread's bill, which fixes limits to out pensioners, says, "The most important part is, that the overseers shall not be compelled to give to the support of a poor person's family any greater sum than what they may earn who are to be relieved, or might earn, with reasonable diligence, according to the following proportions. One-fourth of the usual price of labour of a man for a day; one-fifth for a woman, and for every child under 12 years of age; and one-sixth for every other child under 12 years."

Here it is said, "for the first time limits are fixed, and the poor are told the painful but necessary truth, that they must principally rely for support on their own exertions."

Is the offering them a premium to be idle, the best method we can devise to promote industry? Let us see what experience says to it. As stubborn facts will not bend, nor is it right they should bend, to prejudices formed in the closet by speculative men, I shall beg leave to lay before the public, what hath been done in five years by eleven parishes in the county of Kent, which had for some time maintained their poor in their cottages, till the burden became insupportable.

In December 1801, Cundali, Lower Hardes, Petham, and Waltham, united for the better supporting of their poor, under Gilbert's Act. They built a house capable of containing one hundred persons without crowding, to which they laid twenty acres of land, and out of which they had two acres of garden. In eighteen months the four parishes saved 414l. 15s. 4¾d. This encouraged Posling to join them; and in two years more the five parishes saved 796l. 6s. 1½d.

As the advantages arising from the union could no longer be doubted, Upper Hardes, Horton, Lyminge, Lympne, Standford, and Smeeth, all joined in the plan, and in eighteen months the eleven parishes found a surplus of £1515 8s. 4d.

As a general account of the savings may not be much attended to, I shall annex a more particular statement of the parishes in the following tables.

TABLE I.

NAMES OF THE PARISHES.	Number of Persons in each Parish.	Number of Out-poor in Ditto.	Number of In-poor in Ditto.	Total Number of Paupers.	The Proportion of Persons relieved to the Population.	Number of Families	Weekly Pensions in each Parish.	
							s.	d.
Cundall	179	18	2	20	8,9	37	1	0
Lower Hardes	215	11	1	12	11,3	41	1	0
Upper Hardes	241	5	2	7	34,3	47	1	0
Horton	256	9	1	10	35,6	79	1	6
Lyminge	491	25	2	27	17,9	88	1	0
Lympne	354	32	5	37	9,5	67	2	6
Petham	414	22	19	41	10,1	91	1	6
Posling	126	20	5	25	5	25	1	0
Smeeth	296	18	3	21	14	62	1	0
Waltham	383	20	4	24	16	83	2	6

TABLE II.

NAMES of the PARISHES, with the Dates of Incorporation.	The Mediums of the Rates for 3 Years, at the Time of Incorporation.	Total of their Mediums.	Savings from their Mediums; with the Dates at making up their Accounts.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Cundall..... Incorporated	.. 170 6 0		414 15 4¾
Lower Hardes 11th Dec.	.. 160 9 3		To the 19th
Petham..... 1801.	.. 287 8 9		April, 1803.
Waltham	.. 408 4 4		
Posling..... 19th April, 1803.	.. 190 0 0		796 6 1
			19th April, 1804.
Upper Hardes	.. 126 14 6		
Horton.....	.. 97 13 9		
Lyminge .... April, 1805.	.. 300 9 9		1515 7 6
Lympne	.. 414 0 9		
Smeeth.....	.. 364 1 3		
Standford....	.. 135 0 0	2804 0 4	2726 9 0½
Medium paid by the last Six Parishes			1303 6 6
			4029 15 6½

The first table shews us the present state of the reformed parishes. We may see, with one glance of the eye, how many families and individuals there are in each, as they were returned to parliament; how many paupers; what is allowed each person weekly on an average; and the proportion they bear to the whole population. This statement is certainly a gloomy one, and what must it have been before any reformation was attempted? It could not speak much in favour of that innocent simplicity and purity of morals of cottagers, which have been, for some time passed, so highly extolled by writers on political economy, by reviewers, by magistrates, and by legislators.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOUR readers are probably satisfied with the Extracts from Ælian, so as to wish for a change of subject. It will gratify me if, before their appetite palls with Greek literature, I can keep up their relish for it, and extend their acquaintance with it by a new entertainment, and by varying the sources from whence it is derived. To the Extracts from Ælian may follow, with this view, a number of Passages from Polyænus.

This writer was a native of Macedonia; but practised as an advocate at Rome, under the reigns of Antoninus and Verus. Having gained great celebrity by his pleadings in the Forum, he added to his fame by composing, at his leisure moments, a work entitled "Stratagems of War," in eight books; written with inimitable brevity, and in a very elegant style. There are several editions of this treatise in Greek and Latin: the best is that by Mavicius, in 1691. Of this author Dr. Harwood says, "I cannot forbear expressing a sincere wish that this entertaining writer, whose language is very easy and elegant, were introduced into our schools; or that those who begin to learn the Greek language would read Polyænus. They would meet with few difficulties, and would be highly entertained and improved."

The learned Upton had, previously to Dr. Harwood's expressing these sentiments, shewn that he considered the subject in the same view, by

adopting various passages from Polyænus into his Greek selections for schools.

I am, Sir, Your's,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

24th Nov. 1807.

EXTRACTS FROM POLYÆNUS' STRATAGEMS.

No. 1.—*Pan.*

Pan was a general of Bacchus. He was the first inventor of the arrangement of an army in the form called the Phalanx, and instituted a right and left wing. On this account Bacchus is represented with wings. He, moreover, excited terror in the enemy by wisdom and art; for, when spies informed him that innumerable forces of the enemy had pitched their tents in the bosom of a wood, Bacchus was alarmed; but not so Pan: for he commanded the army of Bacchus to raise a great shout in the night. They shouted: the rocks rebounded with the noise: and the echo repeated from the bosom of the wood, gave the enemy an idea of a greatly superior force. Struck with fear, they fled. In honour of this stratagem of Pan, Echo is celebrated in song as the mistress of Pan; and to him are ascribed the groundless and nocturnal terrors of armies.

Notes.—1. From this story is derived the word *Panick*, by which sudden alarm and fear are expressed.

2. In this narrative may be traced the tradition of that piece of the Jewish history, (Judges vi. vii.) in which we are told three hundred men only, by blowing their trumpets, and the noise created by breaking the pitchers which had held their lamps, put to flight the great forces of the Midianites collected against Israel.

No. 2.—*Solon.*

The Athenians and Megarensians waged war a long time for the possession of Salamis. The Athenians were worsted, and passed a law, that it should be death to any one who advised sailing to the attack of Salamis. Solon, superior to the fear of death, repealed the law in this manner:—He affected madness, and going into the Forum, he sang elegiac songs of a martial strain. By these he roused the Athenians for the fight. Seized with the spirit of the Muses and of Mars, they were immediately led out singing and shouting, and conquered the Megarenses. Salamis was again in the hands of the Athenians; and Solon became greatly admired both for having, in a fit of insanity, repealed the law, and for conquering the enemy by music.

No. 3.—*Bias.*

Crœsus, the Lydian, prepared to sail against the Islanders. Bias, of Priene, disheartened the Lydian, telling him, "that the Islanders had brought a great number of horses to oppose him." He, smiling, replied, "Jupiter grant that I may take the Islanders on land!" Bias answered, "what if they should pray to Jupiter that they may take Crœsus, who dwells on land, by sea." The speech of Bias dissuaded Crœsus from renewing his attacks on the Islanders.

No. 4.—*Themistocles' Explanation of the Oracle.*

The Oracle told the Athenians, that "the car-sounding Jupiter granted a wooden wall to the city of Minerva." On this the rest of the Athenians gave it as their opinion, that "the citidal should be built." Themistocles said, that they must embark on their three-oar ships, for these constituted the wooden walls of Athens. They were persuaded; they embarked, they fought, they conquered.

N.B. The same story is related by Cornelius Nepos, in his life of Themistocles.

No. 5.—*Themistocles' Advice.*

The Greeks, having been victorious at Salamis, intended to have sailed to the Hellespont, and to destroy the bridge, that the king might not escape. Themistocles advised to the contrary; saying, "the king, being shut up, will speedily renew the fight; for desperation frequently achieves what fortitude cannot perform." He therefore sent, as a second ambassador, the eunuch Arsaces, to apprise him, "that if he did not immediately make his escape, the bridge of the Hellespont should be destroyed." The king, being alarmed, anticipated the Grecian army, passed over the bridge and fled. Thus Themistocles secured the victory of the Athenians from any risk.

No. 6.—*Themistocles deceives the Lacedæmonians.*

The Athenians rebuilt the walls of the city. The Lacedæmonians were jealous at it: Themistocles had deceived them. This was the nature of the deceit. He went as an ambassador to Lacedæmon, and denied that the walls were rebuilt. "If ye do not believe me," he said, "send some of your principal men to examine, and detain me." They were sent. Themistocles privately dispatched a messenger to the Athenians, with orders, "to keep the spies in custody till the walls were rebuilt; and, when they were erected, not to dismiss them before they had received him back again." These things were done. The walls were built: Themistocles returned home: the spies were given up: and the Athenians, against the will of the Lacedæmonians, were surrounded with walls.

N.B. The walls had been destroyed in the Persian war, and the Lacedæmonians, to prevent there being any place to be possessed by the enemy, out of the Peloponneses, had prohibited the raising them again.

[*To be continued.*]

DESCRIPTION *of a* SINGULAR SPECIES *of* APE, *called the* "ENTELLUS." *By* DUFRESNE, *Zoologist to the Museum of Natural History.**

THE animals most worthy of our admiration are doubtless those which appear to participate the most of our nature; and it has already been remarked with great propriety, that for this reason the savages, insensible to the grand views of nature, indifferent to all her wonders, were however seized with astonishment at the sight of apes and perroquets; the apes on account of their exterior affinity to man, and the perroquets because of their imitation of speech appeared to them singular beings, and superior to the rest of animals; merely because they enjoyed attributes somewhat approaching to human.

Placed in the lowest state of human nature from the defect of civilisation, and from an inconceivable indifference about his intelligence, a savage might easily recognise his image in the conformation of apes; he might think that animals which like him had the use of their hands, which walked on two feet, which resembled him in the face, which were without a tail, &c. &c.; he might think that these beings, all whose actions are derived from a great conformity of organisation, were of his species: hence, in all countries, the inhabitants of which are not far removed from a state of nature, they give to many species of ape the name of *man*. If they perceived any thing less noble, and even a little approaching to the brute in these creatures, they contented themselves with distinguishing them by the name of the *wild man*, or *man of the woods*. This conformity of organisation is so remarkable, that our travellers have not been able to avoid following the opinions of the savages, and adopting their nomenclature with regard to some apes: an opinion so extraordinary gave the alarm to philosophers and naturalists.

Listening at first only to the voice of prejudice, or of a deranged imagination; the one have endeavoured to prove that, between the orang outangs and man, there are, even in their conformation, many differences; but they have proved it badly; the others, on the contrary, behold so few, and so unimportant differences, that they do not hesitate to consider the orang outang as a man degenerated, or issuing from the union of women and a species of ape more distant in its forms.

In the midst of these exaggerated opinions, it appears evident to an observer free from prejudices, that the species of apes forms a link, which, in considering man only in respect to organisation, approximates and places him among the mammiferi; and that the genus of orang outangs, such as they have been fixed by Cuvier and Geoffroi, is another link which almost connects man intimately with the other apes, but at the same time

* This excellent memoir was read to the Society of Natural History in 1797, but was not printed. The author presented it to Latreille, who incorporated it in the late magnificent edition of Buffon, in 114 volumes, edited by Sonnini, and from which we have extracted it.

(which is consolatory to our self-love) it may be perceived that the total form of man does not exist at once in any of these animals in particular, though it appears certain that the human attributes have been in part appropriated to some apes, and even in some manner distributed among many.

Thus the orang outang (*simia satyrus*) has the head nearly similar to that of the negro; his forehead is also convex, a character of great importance, since it modifies the skull, and appears for this reason to give more energy to the intelligence of their species; its muzzle is not much elongated in front, since in this respect there is less difference between the orang outang and the negro, than between this last and a European.

Camper, who has strictly defined the degree of elongation in the mouth of this species, was convinced that the facial angle, or that angle which comprehends the face and the palate, was in the orang outang 65 degrees; that this same angle was 70 in the negro and 80 in the European.

But nature has not permitted that this orang outang should be exactly similar to us: his hind legs are excessively long; his *os calcis** does not touch the ground in all its parts; he walks or rather runs upon the inward edge of his feet. However, let us look upon other species of apes, we shall find that what is wanting in this one to render it perfectly similar to man is to be found in others. The orang outang of Buffon, or the jocko (*simia traglodites*) has the air of man, the arms of the same proportion; he walks the same on the sole of his feet: but his forehead is much more depressed and falling more behind.

The orang outang, or pongo of Wurmb, which professor Geoffroy considers as a new species, has the *os calcis*, &c. as a man. For some time anatomists have thought that the human species alone had a vermicular appendage to the cæcum; the examination of orang outangs has proved them to be in this respect the same as man.

In elevating to a similitude with us, so great a number of animals nature has doubtless intended to inform us, that our form was not the most eminent, nor the most essential attribute that we enjoyed: and that we can only feel a just pride from the exercise of that intelligence which establishes between us and the brutes an immense interval.

The details into which I have entered prove, in my opinion, that we ought not to neglect any facts in the history of apes, and that we cannot too much nor too attentively examine every species, and bring forward those which have escaped the notice of naturalists, since it is the only method of attaining to appreciate justly the differences between the human form and that of animals.

I shall now present a description of a very uncommon ape, which forms a part of my collection, and which I do not remember to have seen any where described.

I shall denominate and particularize it as follows:

Simia entellus.*

Candâ elongatâ, corpore obscurè stramineo, palmis plantisque nigris, natibus calvis;

Habitat in Bengala.

"*A very long tail, the body a dull white or dirty straw-colour; the hands and the feet black; callosities on the rump. It comes from Bengal.*"

The Entellus belongs to that generic division which professors Geoffroy and Cuvier acknowledge under the name of monkeys, and to which ascribe as characteristic; a short muzzle; facial angle 50 degrees and more; the head a little flat, a little prominent, five *dentes molares*, &c.

It is with the Douc (*simia nemæus*) that the entellus appears to have the greatest affinity, and it is after this that it should be placed in systematic works.

* This is the heelbone, or bone of the *Tarsus*, lying under the *Astralagi*, and is united to them by the jointing called *Gynglymus*.

* This ape is very much like an old athlete, on account of his white hair and his black hands, as it were covered with his leaden girdle. Entellus was a hero in single combat, whom Virgil has much praised in the 5th book of his Eneid.

He is about three feet and a half high, and two feet six inches long from the end of the muzzle to the insertion of the tail. His head is rounded, and made like that of the douc; his muzzle is neither more nor less prominent; the nose is very flat; the nostrils are often beneath, but at the same time so disposed that the external angle is more elevated than the internal one: the eyes separated by an interval of an inch are tolerably prominent; the ears resemble very much those of man, but somewhat larger in their upper part.

The extremities offer nothing remarkable; the length of the fore ones is eighteen inches, those behind are only one inch more; the difference in the length of the hands is rather greater; the anterior are six inches long, the posterior eight.

Each hand is composed of four fingers and a thumb, capable of abduction and adduction.

The fingers of the anterior feet form only the fourth part of the hand; the third and fourth are twenty-one lines long; the first and the second twelve lines only; and the thumb has only six lines: it is very much drawn back towards the wrist, and does not even exceed the meta carpus.

The nails are long, strait, and blackish; those of the thumbs are flatter.

The tail exceeds a great deal the length of the body; it is three feet one inch long; it becomes thinner towards the extremities; it is covered with hair about an inch long, and a little tufted; its extremity is terminated by a bunch of hair much longer.

The basis on the occiput seems to part from a common centre; they are long, thick, and red round the face, and more long and tufted about the eyes; a little yellowish beard, about an inch long and pointed terminates the visage; pretty long hairs of the same colour accompany the cheeks; the longest are on the back, the shortest on the belly and arms, where they become shorter and shorter as they approach towards the fingers.

In general, the hair of the entellus appears dry and thick, somewhat softer upon the belly but very coarse upon the extremities, and especially upon the hands.

The parts without hair are the face, the throat, the ears, the inside of the hands, the rump, &c.

The colours are uniform; the face is blackish as well as the hands; the colour of the haunches appears to be less deep; and in all other parts the entellus is in general the colour of dirty straw, a little darker on the back, more lively on the belly, almost white at the extremities; and passing to a clear brown on the tail: the hair upon the hands and feet is entirely black.

The entellus was brought from Bengal. I know nothing of its mode of living.

The individual which I have described I believe to be the only one in Europe. It is now placed with the numerous species of apes which form a part of the collection of the *Museum Francais*. My zeal to enlarge and embellish it, the respectful esteem which I feel towards its administrators rendered it a duty with me to enrich this collection with the rare individual that I possessed.

A Brief Account of that part of the French Commerce, called The Northern Commerce.

UNDER this head is classed the commerce carried on between France and the Hanse towns of Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec, and Dantzic, as also with Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. The French, who have been outstripped with regard to process and discoveries in navigation by most of the maritime nations of Europe, have never trafficked largely with the Northern countries. Several of the ports of France classed themselves in the course of the 15th century with the Teutonic Hanse formed during the 12th century. But this association on the part of France was rather a sort of solicited protection from powerful allies, for an infantile commerce than a proof the extensiveness of French navigation. The attempts to found a substantial intercourse between France and the North have been many. Cardinal Richelieu in 1626, entered into a negotiation with the Czar Michael, in order to bring about a commerce with Russia. Col-

bert, in 1669, created a Northern Company, which was for the space of 20 years to engross the commerce of Zealand, Holland, the coasts of Germany, of Denmark, the Baltic, Sweden, Norway, and Muscovy, but which, notwithstanding the countenance of government, had no success. The commercial ties, which were formed and strengthened between France and the Hanse Towns during the suspension of the Dutch navigation to the ports of France, tended to encourage the intercourse which was moreover aided by the treaty of commerce and navigation entered into between his most christian majesty and the towns of Bremen, Lubec, and Hamburgh. In 1769, this treaty was renewed for twenty years. The advances made by France, and the obstacles with which she met in attempting to found a direct intercourse with Russia, produced innumerable negociations for a considerable time utterly fruitless. The English, who had discovered the port of Archangel towards the middle of the 16th century, were already masters of the whole commerce of the Russian empire, when the Czar Michael and Cardinal Richelieu attempted to establish maritime connections between two people who had no *exterior* navigation. The English at first ridiculed these vain attempts; but not so when they saw Peter the first make overtures to the regent of France to establish a direct communication between the two countries. This caused the English to feel a vast deal of uneasiness, which, together with the sanguine expectations of the French, vanished upon the death of the said prince. Still the French minister did not entirely abandon the project till 1733, when the war forced him so to do. On Elizabeth's ascending the throne in 1741, a fair occasion seemed to offer for the revival of the old subject, but Count Bestuchef, who was at the head of the administration and secretly leagued with the courts of Vienna and London, succeeded in stifling the natural predilection of this princess in regard to the French nation. The disgrace of the minister effected a revolution in the state of politics, profiting by which the court of France immediately sent a consul to Petersburgh.

The purchase of Ukranian tobacco was the first step taken for establishing the anxiously looked-for commercial intercourse, which the English redoubled their efforts to counteract. With this intent they offered to purchase a species of merchandize which they could not possibly consume. So many obstacles added to the demise of Elizabeth, compelled the French to abandon a commerce which they saw it would never be in their power even to share with the active and jealous English. Nevertheless France and Russia formed a sort of commercial alliance to endure for twelve years, in 1787. The fluctuations experienced by the merchants of both France and Russia since are too well known to need recapitulation; and the recent breach between this country and the latter exhibits the consequences likely to ensue in a very glaring manner.

France has not been very fortunate in regard to her commercial intercourse with Denmark. In spite of the treaty of August 1742, this power by its regulation of customs in 1768, and additional regulations in 1783, has prohibited the greater part of French productions from entering its ports.

As to Sweden, notwithstanding the good understanding which formerly subsisted between the two empires, the direct commercial intercourse between it and France is almost as unimportant as that with Denmark. There exists between the two powers a treaty of commerce, dated April 1741, and a confirmatory contract, July 1784, granting Gothenburgh to France as the centre of its northern commerce: in return for which, France grants Sweden a similar favour, in respect to its West India commerce, by means of the island of St. Bartholomew.

The regulation of council, of Sept. 1784, exempts from all duties eatables and naval equipments destined for the northern commerce, and admits for the space of six months, as staple commodities, all the merchandises of the north which shall be brought to France in French vessels, with leave for their being re-exported free of duty: finally, it regulates the premiums payable for four years upon

the tonnage of vessels bound for the Baltic, the German Ocean, or the North Sea.

What success, then, resulted from so many attempts to found a northern commerce? At the end of Louis XIVth's reign, the imports from all the northern powers only amounted to the sum of 2,300,000 francs, principally for wood, hemp, and metals. At the time of the revolution, they amounted to 31,600,000 francs; viz. 1st, Manufactured articles, such as hempen cloths, and those called *platilles*, brought *via* the Hanse Towns; and East-India goods, the produce of Sweden's commerce with Asia, to the value of 5,700,000 francs. 2dly, Copper and lead from the Hanse Towns; wood from Denmark and Russia; iron, pitch, and tar from Sweden; hemp and tobacco from Russia, 24,000,000 francs. 3dly, Fish (chiefly Danish and Swedish) and other provisions, 1,800,000 francs.—The exports of France to all the northern powers, at the end of Louis XIVth's reign, amounted to about 6,060,000 francs; at the epoch of the revolution they amounted to 80,000,000 francs, consisting chiefly of indigo, drugs, cotton, wine, brandy, vinegar, minerals, sugar, and coffee. The immense and continually progressive consumption in these countries of the sugar and coffee of the French West Indies, generally renders them debtors to France. This is principally owing to the circumstance of the Hanse Towns being in the habit of supplying a great part of Germany with those commodities.—The balance of commerce is annually about 48,000,000 francs.

The actual state of northern commerce certainly presents France with great advantages; since the latter, in exchange for her native productions, receives such *raw* materials as every maritime power must stand in absolute need of; it would, however, be still more lucrative to the French if they could but find means to carry their own merchandises to the northern ports, whose vessels, as it is, come to fetch them, and thus save the freight which they should otherwise be obliged to pay to France.

On the Evil of the late Inclosures.

Sir,

In the course of frequent rambles over the district of green-sward waste between Windsor and Reading, I have felt convinced that I was travelling amidst the nursery of patriotism and national valour. Here I saw the hardy Englishman learning to appreciate duly the value of the Constitution which protected his little privileges. Not driven to the confines of his scanty hut, he trod boldly over the common that lay spread before his home, and felt that he was a Briton, and one whose blood would be cheaply spilt in the defence of his parent Island. In fact, he had a stake in the general cause; he was possessed of property dependent on the public welfare; and all those generous feelings which have rendered Englishman and Patriot synonimous terms, were the produce of this participation in the advantages of his more affluent fellow-countrymen.

Take away the little tracts of common land which border on his dwelling; snatch from his children their humble inheritance of a free range over the turf before their door; and where is the link that unites the heart of the poor man to the Constitution of his Country?

I trust, you will not deem me speaking the language of romance when I affirm that the general Inclosure of Common Lands wipes away the last trait of the genuine old English character. Those men who ranged under the banners of an Edward, or a Henry, had a pledge, however humble, in the independence of their country. Tired, I presume, of the ancient character of our Islanders, we are bent on trying whether a novel species of patriotism may not be elicited from the feelings of the man, who is told that even the "bare-worn common" is too luxurious a field for his cattle to pasture on!

" Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen! who
" survey
" The rich man's joys increase, the poor's
" decay; [stand
" 'Tis your's to judge how wide the limits
" Between a splendid and a happy land!"

—All may wear a gay face, and the resources of the country be the boast

of each arithmetical Minister of the day; but I never can imagine the real strength, or prosperity, of a nation advanced by those acts which threaten to reduce society to two classes; and which crush, with a rude and pitiless hand, each lingering relic of the British Yeomanry.

However small the claim, each person possessed of common right receives, it will be said, an indemnity in the equable division, which takes place on an inclosure.—But the class of men, whose cause I would wish to advocate, stand claimants of so small a portion in the ratio of their tenure, that their allotments would never repay them the trouble and expense of cultivation. The span of land appropriated to the small Copyholder is, accordingly purchased, nine times out of ten, by some more affluent neighbour; and the trifle advanced by the wealthy speculator is truly too small to afford the cottager a compensation for the valuable privileges, which enabled him to maintain his family, only one step above poverty ——but a world above discontent.

If what aggrieved a separate class of society benefited the remainder, each individual murmur must, of course, be treated with disregard, or, at best, listened to with inefficient pity. But it would appear highly doubtful whether the great purposes of the common weal will be assisted by enclosures *so generally* adopted as is the case in this part of the country. According to the ideas of Mr. Malthus (which have been received as guides by the leading characters in our House of Commons), I should conjecture that the cultivating of waste land would by no means tend to promote a reduction in the price of grain? If population perpetually incline, as that writer asserts, to a morbid redundancy, we are merely, by ploughing fresh land (if the accustomed order of political economy remain in practice,) extending the evils of epidemy and want.—As some sort of corroboration of this conjecture, it must be remembered that an Inclosure seldom, or never, fails to affect prejudicially the poor rates of the district in which it occurs.

The Common Land, in the part of Berkshire to which I am alluding, is, at present, far from unprofitable to the public at large. To instance one neighbourhood, I should conceive the commons in the immediate vicinity of Hurst, breed and support not less than 2000 sheep, of which perhaps 500 are annually slaughtered. Should an Inclosure of this land take place, I think it may be safely asserted, that not more than 400 sheep could be maintained on the same ground; of which it is highly improbable that more than one fourth would come annually to market. The Wool of the green-sward sheep is, likewise, well known to be of a highly estimable quality; so that not only would less wool be produced in that district, but the diminutive quantity which did come to hand, would be grievously lowered in value—An argument surely of some weight, while the Chancellor wishes his cushion to contain a prime sample of English Wool!

But, above all, (to recur, in conclusion to the complaint with which I commenced) I must believe the Country will ultimately suffer from that alienation of character, which must be expected to follow a resumption of the long accustomed privileges of the English Peasant. Our Poet has wisely asserted, that

> " A free-born Peasantry, its Country's
> " Pride,
> " When once destroy'd, can never be
> " supplied."

Let us ponder over this assertion (which will well bear reducing to prose) before we incur the risk of rendering home, and his Native Land, less dear to that order of Britons which fights our battles, maintains our glory, and on whom we may eventually rest for the defence of the very land he cultivates!

I can easily, Sir, conceive that the expensive landholder may be a gainer by an act of inclosure, but except in partial instances, I cannot easily ascertain that any other class (much less the public at large, admitting the correctness of Mr. Malthus' System), is in any essential degree benefited; while I am certain that the man of small property is, in every respect, a great sufferer.

I remain, &c.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

On the LEARNED LANGUAGES.

SIR,

THE subject upon which I propose to trouble you with some remarks, is one that has often been discussed; and it very lately became to a certain degree popular, from its being thrown as a gauntlet of defiance by a political writer of some note. As an object of general consideration, it can never be uninteresting, as the question is how shall we employ the most precious part of life, in the acquirement of knowledge, or in that of words?

Things and not *words* ought to be the primary concern of a rational being: and the former are to be obtained as well in an English as in a Latin or a Greek dress. I will take history as an example; for this species of composition is principally conversant about those subjects essential to general and useful knowledge.—The man who reads Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, Cæsar, Xenophon, Thucydides, &c. in their original language, comes forward with a haughty mien, with a scornful look, with a bloated self-importance, and boasts his *learning:* I grant, his learning is two-fold; he knows the facts, he knows also the languages in which those facts are narrated:—the man likewise who has read these authors in approved translations, or who has digested their essence in comprehensive compilations, may also step boldly forward with the conscious independence of merit, and with an unblenched countenance enter the lists with the more pompous linguist. I ask, in what does the boasted superiority of this latter consist? If in any thing it consists in this: where I read *citizen* he reads *civis:* where I read *and*, he reads *et*; where I read *a man of refined taste*, he reads *homo emunctæ naris;* where I perhaps read *solid friendship consists in the same desires, the same aversions*, he probably reads *idem velle, idem nolle, firma amicitia est:* &c. &c. But, heavens! is this a knowledge upon which a man is to pride himself: is this school boy exercise of memory, this mechanical operation of the human faculties, to draw the line between genius and stupidity, between erudition and ignorance? Is not the real, the essential, the *useful* knowledge which we both possess equal? Is not my acquaintance with the general current of events, with the causes that produced them, with the consequences that resulted from them, as full, as complete, as beneficial as his? Am I not enabled to draw the same inferences? To make the same applications? To apply the same reasonings? Can I not estimate with the same accuracy the motives of the actors? Cannot I acquire the same general and accumulated stock of information? In fact, that useful knowledge which consists in the concentration of events for the purpose of applying them by way of comparison, illustration, or argument when needful, is possessed equally by both of us: and willingly may be resigned to the pedant, the empty, air-blown, frivolous fame of possessing two or three words for the same idea, where I have only one. Perhaps it may be said, my knowledge will not be so accurate, because translators may mistake the meaning of an author, or may wilfully pervert it: to the first objection I answer, I probably might be as mistaken as he, supposing I knew the original; owing to the obscurity and confusion in which many parts of the classics are involved: and, as to the second, allowing that a man may occasionally be so warped by prejudice or party as to purposely pervert the meaning of an author, yet this is not always the case, and others may be found who have more impartiality, for of almost all the classics there is more than one translation extant. What has been here said of history will apply equally to ethics, criticism, philosophy, dialectics, &c.—But with regard to poetry and eloquence, the case differs. Here the imagination, and not the judgment, is brought into play. We are to be amused, delighted, charmed, but not instructed. We are to rise from perusal, our ears tickled with harmonious versification, our fancies bewildered with beautiful imagery and apt similies, our minds loaded with metaphor, anaphora, metonymy, synecdoche, dactyls, spondees, iambics, pyrrhics, amphibrachs, and a chaos of abstract personifications, which are indeed infinitely

amusing and often enrapture the soul "lapping it in Elysium," but which have no more real and necessary connection with substantial, useful knowledge, than an ear for music, an eye for painting, or a palate for *haut gout*. And even here the *utile* may be extracted from translations, though certainly the *dulce* will evaporate. But these things are at best agreeable recreations for idle fancies: and the man who never read Horace, but in the imitations of Pope (by far the liveliest transcript of his manner) or Virgil, but in the translation of Dryden, or Homer, but in the version of the former, will have little reason to complain of his loss, while in addition, he has free access to the beauties of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Akenside, and a host of native poets. And the same may be said of all works purely imaginative. Those who argue on the opposite side of the question, and maintain the *utility* of the Learned Languages, have not one of them, formed a right conception of the case. They confound perpetually the *languages* with the *things* contained in those languages. They talk of the beautiful morality of Xenophon, of the profundity of Tacitus, the elegant precision of Sallust, *usque ad nauseam;* they never consider that this morality, that this profundity exist as effectually in our versions of them, as in the originals. Will any man venture to tell me that after reading the Cyropœdia of Xenophon in Lord Lansdown's translation, I have not as clear an idea of the virtues that constitute an amiable prince and a wise legislator, as he who learnedly mouths it in the Greek? Or, will it be asserted, that I shall not feel the same detestation of the vices of Cambyses, as related in Herodotus, because I read the account of them in English? What a mummery is this! They talk idly about the revival of learning, and think they have established a wonderful fact when they discover that to that revival we owe our present advancement in science. This is something like a man who should tell you it is dark at night, and light in the day time. The discovery of ancient manuscripts certainly engendered an ardour for learning, and an emulation which at a remote period produced the most important events: but the bastard learning of the middle ages is more easily praised than read. But even so late as the close of the fifteenth century, the Medicean family in their laudable efforts for the preservation of classical remains, only built as it were a cradle in which future literary heroes were to be nursed. Three of the greatest names of modern Italy were a century anterior to this, Dante, Boccacio, and Petrarca; and at that time there were few manuscripts yet discovered, and those few difficult of attainment. (See Vie de Petrarque par de Sade.) Sallust, Livy, some of the works of Cicero, and a few of the poets: what assistance then, did those men derive from the Latin classics? and Greek was altogether out of the question, for it was not till the subversion of the Eastern empire in 1452 that the fugitive Greeks brought their language and literature to Italy. It appears, therefore, that to the exertions of native genius the knowledge of ancient languages is by no means an indispensible appanage. Shakespeare knew them not, and who regrets that he did not? Burns knew them not, and where is he that thinks for a moment, his genius would have exerted itself more vigorously if he had? But this is somewhat irrelevant to that part of the question which I am more immediately anxious to controvert.—Knowledge may be considered under two different points of view; its acquisition and its application; these two are quite distinct, for there are some who store up mines of intellectual wealth, and have not the talent to bring it into circulation. Knowledge is nothing but an aggregation of *ideas* derived from experience, from books, or from reflection: we are acquiring the first from the day of our birth to the day of our death: the second only a favoured few acquire; and the third a still more favoured few. I shall confine myself to the second. The consciousness which we have of any thing is an idea, and the question is not, *how* this consciousness is acquired, but whether it be actually acquired. If I know that Cyrus defeated Crœsus at the battle of Thymbria; if I know that Egyptian

Thebes had a hundred gates and could send fourth 10,000 armed men at each; if I know that Semiramis crossed the Indus, or that Sardanapalus was a weak and effeminate king, and the last of the Assyrian monarchy; that the grandeur of Nineveh perished with his falling fortunes; if I know all this, what does it matter whether I have learnt it in Greek or English? The Grecian or the Latinist may tell me, you have lost the beauties of the original, you have lost all that indefinable grace which cannot be transfused into a foreign language, the harmony of periods, the charms of antithesis have totally escaped you; though he should tell me this, and probably what he tells me would be true, yet I would reply that *my knowledge*, my useful, my substantial knowledge, was not one whit inferior to his: I am prepared to draw all the results which my reason can draw, and that is the knowledge of reflection. I will illustrate this from example. A linguist reads in Tacitus *obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur:* an unlettered man reads *envy and detraction are willingly received:* the former, reads in Seneca, *curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*; the latter, *light sorrows are clamorous, severe ones are dumb*; &c. &c. and I would ask whether the moral truth of the one or the other be not as perfectly possessed, relished, and understood by both? What is there so all-commanding in these languages, that our native idiom is to be degraded as fit only for transacting our daily duties? The miserable affectation of scholars has produced this blind resignation of our sober faculties; scholars, who themselves destitute of native powers, seek to enhance the reputation of what they have acquired, and magnify their own pursuits; like the tanner, the stonemason, and the carpenter in the fable, who were for having respectively the walls of their town made of leather, stone, and wood.—But there is another advantage which the advocates in support of the Learned Languages maintain; viz. that the knowledge of our own is wonderfully improved by them. This, in futility, far transcends the other. They entrench themselves behind the wretched affectation of learning, and shew, with the absurd parade of a scholar, the use they have made of their own utensils. Greek! Greek! Latin! Latin! that's their acropolis, that's their bulwark; that's their defence; and that they imagine is to be a gag of silence upon unlettered reasoners, to strike them with awe, to strike them with humility and submission. They complain, that they find a difficulty in understanding words derived from the Greek and Latin; that they confound their significations; that they never have clear ideas of them. All this may be so; and if it *be* so, I am not bound to shew the reason *why* it is so, though there needs "no ghost come from the grave to tell us." But I will maintain, that a man of common sense may have as accurate an idea of a vocable derived from the Learned Languages, *as it is used in our own*, as he who knows its radix. I say, as it is USED IN OUR OWN; for the stability of a language is or ought to be such, as to preclude innovation; and although I may know that a certain word bears a multiplicity of significations in its original, yet *I* am bound to use it, not according to those primitive significations, but according to its received and legitimate ones in my native tongue; and a man who knows *no* language but his own, may yet *acquire* his own, in the fullest and completest sense of the word, by the study of the best writers and the use of the best dictionaries. I have also heard it urged, that students in anatomy have had a clearer idea of the several parts of the human body, after they had learned Greek than before. But *I know*, that the first surgeon now in England, and who resides not far from St. James's, has no more Greek than an Ethiopian; and another medical gentleman, a friend of mine, who has risen to the top of his profession, knows no language but his own: and yet I'll answer for it, he would amputate a limb, or perform an operation, with as much skill and success as a Greek surgeon; nay, he has often *succeeded* in delicate cases, which the first professional men have declined as hopeless. But in good truth, such jargon can only be tolerable in the mouth of a mere scholar, who possesses not one

tittle of native genius, and who erects his self-sufficiency simply and solely upon the plodding diligence with which he has turned over dictionaries and grammars. The knowledge of languages is certainly an ornament to the edifice of *genius*; but when they exist solitary in a barren mind, which produces not one indigenous plant, which merely bears, and that not in a very flourishing manner, whatever is transplanted into it, I then look upon them as a very humble sort of merit indeed. They can aspire no higher than to the poor applause of successful diligence; a diligence in which *every* man can become their competitor, and *many* bear away the laurel. It requires just the same temper of feeling by which the woodman fells a tree, or the hedger excavates a ditch; they know that their strokes constantly repeated will at length produce the desired effect. The linguist also knows that a heavy and inflexible perseverance must ultimately bring him to an end, and imprint upon his mind the vocables of the language he is studying. But when we compare this humble merit with the higher occupations of the mind, when we compare it with the flights of fancy, the daring combinations of genius, the sublime pictures of imagination, when we compare it with the successful investigation of moral truth, the discoveries of science by which life is rendered happier and our ideas of the Creator expanded; when we compare it with almost any of the native energies of intellect, how poor, how despicably mean it sinks; give them their due praise; assign them their just rank; and in their own minds let them estimate them as highly as they please: but let them not sink into the common and disgusting error of making the learned languages every thing, and every thing else nothing; let them not place Greek and Latin as the boundary between all that is great and wonderful and lovely, and what is poor, unworthy and disgraceful: let them estimate truly what they have, and they will then find that *words* do not always give *knowledge*; let them not come forth with a magisterial air and a vain parade of learning, to frighten plain, well-meaning men out of their mother tongue, which, God help them! they may have been learning thirty or forty years by telling them "you don't know Greek; you don't know Latin; *ergo*, you know nothing, not even English. Sir, it is impossible that you can understand the meaning of *synecdoche, sycopa, metaphrase, misogamist, misogomy*, for you don't know Greek!" I smile when I think of such language, and pity those who use it.

I remain. Sir, &c.

ATTALUS.

Liverpool, November 23, 1807.

THE BEE.—No. VI.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

CÆSAR.

"TERRITA *quesitis ostendat terga Britannis*, says Lucan, (lib. ii. line 572), who, though a *Pompeian*, always does justice to Cæsar's bravery on every other occasion; and indeed the above seems strongly confirmed by the elegant historian himself in his relation of his expedition here. It will not need the partiality of a Briton to incline him to believe there was more of truth than party in the poet's reflection; since, if it were otherwise, it is hard to assign a good reason why the supposed *conqueror*, so soon after his arrival here, should weigh anchor and steal off in the middle of the night, (Cæsar de Bell. Gall. l. 4. c. 26.) after a battle, or why he should bring with him in his second expedition above 700 ships more than in his first.

PICTURESQUE.

This word is derived from the Italian *Pittoresco*, which, literally rendered, would be *painterish*; and it may be observed, that our *ish*, the Teutonic *isc*, the Italian *esco*, and the Greek ικος, are all of one family.

BUFFON.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

The truth of this old proverbial couplet appears to have been sensibly felt by this celebrated naturalist. It was not without the greatest difficulty that he acquired the habit of rising with the sun. He thus relates the circumstance.

"In my youth, I was very fond of sleep, which robbed me of much time. My poor Joseph (a domestic

who served him sixty-five years) was of great utility to me in overcoming it. I promised him a crown every morning he could make me rise by six o'clock. He failed not next day to torment me—I abused him. He came the morning following—I threatened him. Friend Joseph, said I to him in the evening, you have gained nothing, and I have lost my time. You don't know how to manage the matter—think on my promise, and never mind my threatenings. The day following he accomplished his point—I begged, entreated, then abused, and would have turned him off. He raised me by absolute force, and had his reward every day for my ill-humour in the moment of waking by thanks and a crown an hour after; indeed I owe to poor Joseph at least ten or twelve volumes of my works."

DUKE OF GUISE.

Greatness of mind and cool genuine courage was strikingly exemplified in the following conduct of the Duke of Guise:—Some little while before he was murdered by the order of Henry the 3d, a note was brought to him intimating the king's intention. Taking out his pencil, he wrote under with great coolness, "He dares not;" and then went on with his dinner, as if nothing had happened, and attended the monarch's levee the next morning with the same confidence as usual. Too late he found the melancholy truth of the intelligence.

THE ROSY CANON.

On entering the wood of Boulogne, the Hyde Park of the Parisians, by Passy, on the right is the castle or house of la Muette, formerly royal. It was a seat of the secret pleasures of Louis XV, whose palled appetite required a frequent change of mistresses. In the village of Passy, a street where Dr. Franklin lived retains his name. The medicinal waters of Passy are impregnated with iron, so as to load their course with ochry incrustations of a reddish brown colour. They were chiefly frequented by barren ladies, and were found efficacious when administered by young practitioners. Anne of Austria, having passed sixteen years without producing an heir to the French monarchy, went on a solemn pilgrimage to all the saints. Barefooted and tired, she one day sat down on a bench by the side of a countrywoman, who did not know the queen, and requested her to tell the cause of her pilgrimage. On being informed, she replied, "O my dear madam, it is all in vain! Our rosy canon has been dead for these two months."

PRINCE OF CONDE.

A little time before the memorable battle of Rocroi a council of war was called, at which the necessity of possessing the town was powerfully represented: "But what shall we do," said one of the generals, "if we lose it?" I do not consider that," exclaimed the Prince of Condé; "my death will happen long before that."

A Review *of the* Political Connection *between* England *and* Ireland.

(*Concluded from p.* 398.)

THE momentous business of the regency first gave the Irish parliament an opportunity of exercising its novel authority. In this instance, to the great surprise of ministry, the sentiments of Ireland, as expressed by her representatives, were directly opposite to those of England, promulgated through the same channel. In spite of every effort of the lord-lieutenant toward procuring an adjournment, the court was left in a minority of fifty-four!

As we studiously avoid all review whatever of those scenes of fanaticism on one hand, and of massacre on the other, which have polluted the fertile shores of Hibernia, in the years immediately preceding the great and final act of political connection between that country and her potent neighbour, little remains for the fidelity of the examiner to report. But, of that little, the major part is far from unsatisfactory.

In 1793, the appointment of the vice-treasurers of Ireland was transferred from the English to the Irish government, as a counterbalance to the influence added to the crown by some fresh appointments in the East India departments.

In 1795, the Irish catholics solicited, at the feet of the throne, a relief from all those disqualifications by which they had been so long oppressed. According to Grattan, the tithes,

with the expense of collection, amount annually to one sixth of the whole produce of the island; consequently, nine hundred men out of three millions, have, every sixth year, the whole rental of the kingdom! To remedy this substantial evil, Grattan endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to establish a Modus, and a uniformity of titheable articles throughout the whole kingdom. Over this attempt, the protestant ascendancy, in the Irish parliament, prevailed; for the Irish protestants were found most decidedly averse to the participation of their catholic countrymen in those religious freedoms which themselves enjoyed. The appeal to the crown, which succeeded this disappointment, was scarcely less unfortunate. The art of Mr. Pitt however contrived to throw all the odium of the rejection on the Irish legislative party, by advising the king to countenance the application, and commit it to the consideration of the Irish parliament. By that assembly, the spirit of the bill was refined to evanescent subtlety:—the only favours possibly conferred on the catholics were, the right of intermarrying with protestants, of taking apprentices, of pleading as barristers, and of keeping schools.

While the scowling clouds of religious bigotry, joined to the selfish views and unfounded apprehensions of the ambitious and overbearing, have thus successfully preserved a cruel badge of distinction between man and man, and prevented the whole population of Ireland from assimilating into one uniform and harmonious mass, it is highly grateful to note the stupendous effects of the enlightened spirit which has latterly animated the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Our reader has long seen the revenue of Ireland quite insufficient to the maintenance of its military and legislative establishments;* and has been told that Charles I. used new and surprising exertions, when he caused the Irish exchequer to contain the sum of twenty thousand pounds. As a proud instance of the change of circumstances effected by commercial enterprise duly encouraged, it is mentioned that the permanent revenue of Ireland, in 1793, yielded 1,295,285; in 1794, it yielded 1,381,792; and, in 1795, nearly a million and a half. Her military establishment at this period might be estimated at about 50,000 men.

Such was the flourishing state of the commercial interests in this island, in the years directly preceding the period at which a union was effected between the two sister countries.

We feel persuaded that the reader will concur in noting on the whole a more rational spirit of fellowship to have manifested itself, in our demeanor towards Ireland, in the course of the last half century. Unwilling to ascribe this improved temper to the mere discovery of the mercantile resources contained by our hibernian neighbour, we are solicitous to place it to the account of an increase of national urbanity and good sense. Our urbanity must unavoidably excite us more forcibly, in each fresh day, to acts of friendly interchange with a people who would restrain us only from an ascendancy in the walks of wit, worth, and science: while to

* From a curious note of instructions, conveyed by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney, her deputy, we learn the following particulars, relative to the establishment and legislative expenses of Ireland in the year 1575:—

The gross expenses of the Irish government were 26,000l.; of which 20,000l. were received from England; Ireland furnished the remaining six.

The lord-deputy and other principal officers were allowed, per annum, 3,666l.

The lord chancellor, "*and other inferior officers,*" 1000l.

Eight hundred horsemen, "with their captaines, petie captaines," &c. 6,022l. 10s. sterling.

Seven hundred footmen, with captaines, &c. 7,345l. 12s. 6d.

By which it appears that the military establishment of that year was only 1500 men; and, it is curious to observe, that the infantry were much more expensive than the Cavalry: a circumstance most likely owing to the expense of their musquets and ammunition.

good sense our government can never lay the slightest claim, when it uses any other than gentle means with men who are found, in every period of their history, inflexible as the rocks of their own coast to the grasp of oppression, but ductile as the soil of their native island to the open hand of tenderness and generosity.

On Dr. JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, *&c.*

SIR,

IN the course of a frequent recurrence to Johnson's Dictionary, many casual observations and corrections have suggested themselves to me, a few of which I now send for your judgment, and should they be inserted I shall be tempted to occupy a column in your Magazine on future occasions.

In his preface, Dr. Johnson says, speaking of the authorities upon which he grounded his interpretations of words, that his purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors; yet, strange as it may seem, he has quoted *himself* as an authority in his examples to the word *idler*, viz.

Idler—A lazy person; a sluggard.

Thou sluggish *idler!* dilatory slave! IRENE

He has quoted More's foundling for the word *rattlesnake*, though living; nor could he I believe be ranked among those names, whose admission "the tenderness of friendship" solicited.

"*Kath* ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind."
MAY.

These lines are not May's, as Johnson here asserts, but Dryden's, in his translation of Virgil, Georgic II. line 134.

The verb "to pine," in the first significations that he gives, is a neuter, not an active verb, viz.

"I burn, I *pine*, I perish;
If I achieve not this young, modest girl."
SHAKSPEARE.

"The hardy Swiss,
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes."
GOLDSMITH.

He surely ought to have quoted better the poem which he revised, and to which he made additions. It should be "*breathes* the keen air,

&c.;" consequently it is no authority for the word *breast*.

While upon this subject of language, I will trouble you with one or two desultory remarks upon etymology.

Zigzag. This word is not in Johnson at all; and in those lexicons which have it, I find no etymon. It is derived from the German *zickzack*.

Quash. This word I consider to be derived from the German *Quetsche*, rather than the Latin *Quasso*, or the Italian *Squacciare*.

Dream. Casaubon derives this from the Greek, founding it merely upon fanciful similitude: may it not proceed from the German *Traum?* The change of orthography would necessarily follow the difference of pronunciation. Upon referring back to the learned and ingenious paper in your Magazine for September, p. 224, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, on the "Mutual Affinities of the German Language, &c." I find that he is of the same opinion; for *traum* is in the third class of commutable consonants of D for T, &c.

Frore. Johnson gives the Dutch verb *bevrozen* as the etymon of this adjective. I am clearly of opinion, however, that it is derived from the German verb *Frieren* to freeze, the preterite of which is *fror*.

Splash. The only meaning which Johnson gives to this word, is "to daub with dirt in great quantities:" but it surely has another sufficiently common, viz. to scatter water about, &c.: a boy in the water is said to *splash* when he throws it about with his arms and legs, without however "bedaubing" any one. And, in this sense, as well as the above, I think it may with more propriety be derived from the German *Plätschern*, rather than the Swedish *Plaska*.

Plump. This word, Johnson, Skinner, and Junius, have left in darkness as to its etymon; and it is with some hesitation that I would venture to propose the German word *Plump*, which signifies *heavy*, *coarse*, &c. Yet it appears to me, that the mutation to its present meaning is not violent; and there is, I believe, even now, something of *coarseness* attached to the idea of a *plump* man or a *plump*

beast: a sort of heavy, ungraceful rotundity.

I shall be happy to see these scraps inserted, and remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

London, Dec. 5, 1807. W. M.

On the ABUSE *of* PREDICTIONS; *the* JEWS, *&c.*

" Daniel's distinction (Chap. xii. v. 9) relates to a *Time* when the world was to be divided into *two* great contending parties, *one* of which would adhere to the *Scriptures*; and the *other* to that cause which is supported by *Human Policy*."—*Vide an Essay on Scripture Prophecy, Daniel's Three Periods, &c. printed in the year* 1724.

THERE can be no doubt that the measures taken by the French emperor with the Jewish nation has revived and extended a degree of discussion, before in a great measure confined to the learned theologian, the profound thinker, and the curious investigator of abstruse points. At present, the state of the Jews is familiar in some measure with all who read the public prints, or the monthly publications of a superior character. It is a subject which " has encreased and is encreasing." But there is an opposition, and two parties are at issue; for, notwithstanding the naturalization, the conversion, or the restoration of the Israelites, used to be heard by christians in general with pleasure; yet, since the emperor of the French has stood forward as the first potentate in the world who has elevated them to an equal footing and dignity with the rest of his subjects, the action is scouted, degraded, and condemned, not only as a pitiful artifice to obtain possession of their wealth and influence, but even prophane and blasphemous in its object, and unscriptural of course. On the other hand, there is a small party who insist upon this conduct towards the Jews, not only as a noble and disinterested act of liberal policy, but likewise under providence as an action of retributive justice for the injuries these people have formerly sustained from other christian powers; and as being so much the more enhanced in its dignity and importance, from the circumstance of its having been uniformly predicted by all the prophets, both in the Old and New Testaments, and consequently as the fulfilment of the oracles of truth.

To prove the first part of this statement, it is only necessary to mention, that, since the late convocation of the Jewish Sanhedrin at Paris, two different publications have given translations of the proceedings of that body. The first, entitled *Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrin*, translated from the original, published by M. Tama, &c. &c. with a preface and notes, insists that the French Jews had no favour to require of Bonaparte, which they had not previously received from the constituent or legislative assembly. The Critical Review for November 1807, therefore borrowing the language and the ideas of the work just mentioned, " does not know of one favour which Bonaparte has conferred upon the Jews, except that of calling their deputies to Paris to answers ome trivial questions." This critic, making no kind of allowance whatever for the poetical licence, or pomp of oriental figures, can see nothing in the Hebrew hymns on the birth day of the French emperor, " but an abject and execrable propensity to falsehood, resembling the apothesis of a Nero or a Tiberius;" and if, says this writer, " we were to appreciate the present fitness for liberty in France, whether among the Jews or the Christians, by the extravagance of their adulation, we should say " *there is not one reptile which crawls upon the face of the earth, which is not more fit for political liberty than they.*" With respect to " queries proposed to this wretched assembly of Jewish delegates, he thinks a Sanhedrin, composed of old clothesmen from the purlieus of Monmouth-street, could hardly have exhibited a more patient acquiescence, if Bonaparte, as the price of their submission, had promised them a cheap pennyworth of his own cast off suits, with some of his wife's old petticoats as a make-weight in the scale." It is then added, " To suppose that Bonaparte ordered these circumcised rabbies, money-lenders, and chapmen to the capital, merely for the sake of answering a string of idle queries, is to suppose his head to be more barren of intellect than it appears." It is allowed, " he may be encouraging

them to direct their attention more to agriculture and to arms, that, when they are settled in the land of Canaan, they may assist him in his projects of vengeance against us in the East."

Thus far it must appear, that these writers have taken this matter up merely as a political or an ordinary circumstance. Their opponents, on the contrary, assume a higher ground. They insist that this, and every remarkable event which may concern the Hebrew nation, is of a *religious* nature; of course, that the visible hand of a superintending providence ought to be acknowledged, even in the recent interference of the French emperor in behalf of the Jews; to which interference, it appears from the letter of M. Jacobsohn, *he was strongly solicited from Germany*, not by "old clothesmen," but since such there really are, by several learned men among the Hebrews.

But it seems both parties look upon the French emperor's conduct towards the Jews as connected with the circumstances of the present war. Those who condemn these proceedings, do it because, upon their principles, they would condemn any act whatever of the French emperor; those who approve of it, do so, because justice and generosity compel them to acknowledge what is just and right, even in an enemy. Upon this principle, speaking of Bonaparte, in p. 154 of your Magazine for Aug. last, the writer observes, "That as long as military glory is the theme of general applause, the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, with the concluding conference at Tilsit, &c. must elevate the hero of France high above his predecessors in the same career." The writer proceeding to ask whether there is not something more in these exploits than the superficial observer acknowledges? Without endeavouring, he says, *to find the* hero Bonaparte in ancient prophecies as some have done; and we will not say they have done it injudiciously, without committing ourselves to declare, that he is the angel, viz. (the agent or messenger) of God, commissioned for high and important purposes, though it is to be noticed that the moral qualities of the agent do not prohibit that epithet being applied to him." I undertake to reply, supposing he alluded to the other work that has appeared relative to the point in hand, viz. *The New Sanhedrin, or Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews*, that it has not been solely on the ground of his great military talents, that some assert they have found the hero in ancient prophecies; but, on account of the cause in which he has been so successfully engaged, being that of religious liberty and universal toleration, the end of false policy and persecution, and consequently the introduction of the christian millenium, the renewal of peace on earth, glory to God in the highest, and good will towards men.

If the astonishing events during the last sixteen years, the period of the French Revolution, are seriously considered, these assertions may be exculpated from any charge of empty, sound, or rhetorical flourish. These events are illustrated in the Essay on the "*Prophetic Indications of the Present Times*," in your Magazine for February last; and in another for May last, entitled "*France an Important Object of the Prophecies*." Thus, it should be remarked, that while one party quote the Scripture liberally for their opinions in favour of the French revolution and its final tendency, their opponents quote it very sparingly, or not at all. Hence it is undeniable, that the morality of the Scriptures being too pure to sanction any system of blind and sanguinary politics, the latter refuse to appeal to that source; hence they substitute power for principle, policy for piety, and state necessity for public virtue! Thus they act as if justice or virtue was one thing in a *private* individual, and another essentially different in a *public body!* And thus they justify a natural prediction of such times as the present in the fifteenth chapter of the second book of Esdras, when, as if all the laws of justice and equity were to be laid aside; for *princes*, says the writer, shall then *measure their doings by their power*. Now, the only difference between the two parties, who espouse the cause of equity and *justice* on one side, and that of state *necessity* on the other is this:—that the

latter, notwithstanding their irreligion amounting to *practical atheism*, and the gross immorality of their conduct, still flatter themselves, that they shall certainly prevail in the end, and even escape the consequences of their iniquity, without punishment! The former, taking the Scriptures and natural reason for their guide, are justly apprehensive that the authors of the continuance of the war, will neither prevail in the end, nor yet be able to extricate either themselves or the nation with impunity. And one strong reason why there are so many thinking people of this opinion, is, because that the great teacher of the christian religion who appeared among the Jews, and one of his disciples in particular, predicted just such times, and such a war as the present; and because in their ides, the things foretold, and those that have lately occurred, resemble each other *as face answers face in a glass*.

And hence, as the present war, or rather the new course it has taken, positively bears no resemblance to any period in the annals of christian or heathen antiquity, the judicious writer of your state of public affairs (see page 438 of your last) has been compelled to derive a comparison from the *fabulous ages*, and to compare the present war to that of *the giants* against heaven! And thus, as this is a war that none but practical atheists can wage, neither jew, christian, nor heathen, who admits of God's moral government, can possibly imagine that such a war can either succeed or continue. Thus, Sir, what was once in your pages modestly stiled the *merchants' war*, from the infallible resemblance it bears to the prophetical description of Tyre in the Old Testament, and Babylon in the New, (See page 125 of vol. VII. and Rev. xviii.) is now by analogy, become that of *monsters*. In the language of experience, no state of extremes can possibly last long: in the language of your last state of public affairs, "Human nature is nearly wearied out by the atrocities of both parties;" and in that of Scriptural prediction, Matthew xxiv. v. 22. "Except these days should be shortened there should no flesh be saved, but for the elects' sake these days shall be shortened." To conclude, so far as Scripture is taken into the question, the abuses of the prophecies by ignorant and prejudiced writers, concerning the jews, have contributed in a very striking degree to render men averse either from a religious toleration of these people, or to improvement of their situation as men and citizens. It might be easily proved that in reading the prophetic writings, people expect too much or too little. A writer had need to be well versed in the figurative language, to be convinced, that even the terrible judgments denounced in the New Testament and prophetic writings, do not by any means extend to the world at large, but to the christian world only and its connections.

That the conversion of the sun and moon into blood, &c. the extinction or falling of the stars from heaven; earthquakes and the like, have no relation at all to the end of the world, being merely strong figures of the extinction of kingdoms and empires; the fall or deposition of princes, and the revolutions concomitant therewith.

That the errors, abuses, and persecutions of popery, have not formed the *whole*, but only a *part* of the antichristian city of Babylon, consisting of several kingdoms, both protestant and papal; their wars, persecution, avarice, and oppression, having rendered them perfectly degenerate and antichristian.

That though a long series of superstition, wars, persecutions, &c. are figured out by the seals, trumpets, and vials, in the Revelations, they all point to one great period of war and calamity, towards the conclusion of the whole; which, as it winds up the grand catastrophe, exceeds all the preceding in the magnitude of its object, the multitude of its victims, and the fall of *ten* kingdoms, or rather all the kingdoms of Europe in consequence of the grand apostacy.

That the Babylon of the New Testament, at first ecclesiastical, becomes partly political in its progress, and at length wholly so; and that its fall or ruin is finally accelerated by the defection of its former allies, called the ten horns or kings of Europe: who, from being friends, become its bitter

and implacable enemies. See Rev. xvii. 6.

That by the battle of the great day of God Almighty, and the gathering together at Armageddon, the same final war is to be understood; and by the great earthquake, "such as was not since men were upon the earth," the French revolution. "The great city divided into three parts, and the falling of the cities of the nations," intimate, that instead of *ten* or more, as formerly, only *three* great powers shall then remain in Europe, or Christendom.

That the 21st and 22d chapter of the Revelations do not describe heaven, of which the ear hath not heard, nor hath the eye seen, but the comparative heavenly state of the Messiah's kingdom on earth, as a dominion free from persecution, oppression, and wars. In a word, if truth or falsehood derive any weight from the celebrity of those who have entered their lists; and as posterity will probably do justice to the list; among the advocates for religious toleration and civil equality, the names of a Locke, a Priestly, a Gregoire, or a Mendlesohn, &c. may appear with that of a late illustrious British statesman,* in opposition to those of Pitt, Horseley, and Burke, and a few pretended orthodox anonymous French emigrants and papists of the *old unreformed* Gallican church, the advocates through the medium of a British press, for exploded bigotry and superstition, at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

I am, &c.

An Advocate for the House of Israel.

The Contemplatist.
No. VI.

ABDALLAH, PRINCE OF PERSIA.

"*Corporis voluptatem non satis esse dignam hominis præstantia, eamque contemni et rejici oportere.*" (Cic. Off.)

THE setting sun had just shed his last beam on the lake of Urmia, when Abdallah, prince of Persia, returned from hunting near the mountains of Ararat. The length of the chase and the ardour of the pursuit, had separated him from his attendants, and he found himself bewildered in an extensive valley surrounded by lofty hills, whose sides were clothed with verdure, and whose summits were lost in clouds. The fertilizing waters of the Retz here took their course, and meandered in a gentle murmur over banks of flowers, till they were seen and heard no more.

The faintness of hunger and the weariness of fatigue, made the prince desirous of rest, and impatient for food; and he looked round in eager anxiety to find some human habitation, where he might procure the one, and enjoy the other. He at length entered a long foot path, at the end of which he perceived a hermit's cottage, and its solitary inhabitant sitting at the door. "Disappointment is not always the lot of man," thought Abdallah, upon seeing the cottage: "did we moderate our desires as they become unreasonable, we should not so often have to complain that our expectations of pleasure are fruitless. My hopes are accomplished, and my wishes will be satisfied. To this humble abode my rank will procure me a ready admission; the plainest food can be sweetened by hunger, and the hardest bed softened by fatigue." Approaching the hermit, "Friend," said he, "you see before you the prince of Persia. I have wandered from my attendants in the heat of the chace, and I know not which way to return to Ispahan. If you can afford me a supper and a night's lodging, you shall be amply rewarded." "Great Prince," replied the old man, prostrating himself, "to the children of Oromanes the rights of hospitality are always due; their necessity, not their rank, is the measure of their claim. To procure the little I have to give it is sufficient that you stand in need of it, and the homage of an isolated old man can add little to the glory of the prince of Persia." The courtesy of his behaviour, and the refinement of his manner, convinced Abdallah that the speaker was no common peasant. He took his hand and raised him from the ground, and thanking him alike for his reproof and hospitality, he turned his horse

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* Mr. Fox.

loose into the valley, and followed him into the cottage.

Upon entering his habitation, the hermit immediately prepared a plentiful repast of dates, figs, and a cheese made of goat's milk, of which his royal guest very eagerly partook.

"I cannot repress my curiosity," said Abdallah when he had finished, "to know what reason can induce you to live in such entire solitude. I am convinced that you are no common peasant; why then do you neglect so many opportunities of benefiting mankind (which in mixing with the world so often occur,) to live where you can neither receive nor confer a favour?" "It was necessity," replied the old man, "that forced me into solitude; I have long been tired of a state of life in which I have been often miserable, and never happy. But you forget that nature requires rest, and the fatigue that you have undergone calls you to repose. At the rising of to-morrow's sun your curiosity shall be satisfied, and when the beams of omnipotence begin to enlighten the world, you shall hear the history of my life, which is neither long nor eventful." The prince was unwilling to take possession of the only bed the cottage afforded, but his scruples were overruled by the importunity of his host; and he slept uninterrupted till the light of morning awakened him from slumber, and the bird of paradise called him to his devotions. He then seated himself with the hermit at the door of his cottage, and the old man began his history.

"Thirty-five times," said he, "has the sun performed his annual course since I first beheld the light in the city of Bassora." "Have you not made a mistake?" said the prince. "I should have supposed that you had seen more than eighty summers, and you say only thirty-five." "Those who judge only from appearances," replied the hermit, "will often be deceived." "In such a case as this we can judge no other way," returned Abdallah, "but I will ask questions afterwards; proceed with thy story." "My name is Merlin. I am the only son of a wealthy merchant, whose whole study was how to amass money. The greatness of his fortune did but increase his rapacity, and I believe had he been possessed of all the gold that yet discovered mines can yield, the impossibility of obtaining, would not have prevented him from wishing for more. I had the misfortune to lose my mother at so early an age, that I was never sensible of her maternal cares, and my remaining parent was too much engaged in business to attend to his son's education. He contented himself with sending me to a public school, and permitting me to pay him an annual visit that he might, as he said, 'see when I should be fit for trade.'

"As I naturally loved learning, I was constant in my endeavours to improve myself: and as knowledge dawned on my mind, I could not help secretly despising the sordid principles of my father, and resolved when I should be my own master to gratify the inclination I had to travel. At the age of eighteen I left school, and was immersed in the cares of commerce till I was twenty-three, at which time my father died, and left me in possession of an immense fortune. My desire of travelling was yet undiminished, but I resolved to dedicate five years to pleasure and amusement in my native city, and to become acquainted with my own country before I began my studies abroad. Six months passed away, spent in riot and dissipation, in the indulgence of every passion, and the gratification of every appetite. But the enjoyment of pleasure ceased with its novelty, and experience soon taught me that affluence alone cannot confer happiness. I had been dazzled with wealth which I did not know how to value: I had been intoxicated with riches of whose value I was yet ignorant. From this dream of folly I was roused by an event that awakened me to reason, and finished a course of life of which I was already tired.

"Being one evening at supper with a large party, at the house of a satrap, I entered into discourse with an English traveller: the conversation turned upon the beauty of women, in the course of which the Englishman took

frequent occasion to assert the superiority of English females over those of Persia and other nations. I imagined myself bound in honour to stand up in defence of my countrywomen; and although I had never seen an English lady, I intemperately contradicted his assertion. He felt offended, and being both heated with wine, the quarrel soon rose to such a height, that, upon the Englishman's proposal, we agreed to decide it in the field. We met in a private place the following morning, and after a short conflict, I ran my scymitar through his heart. As there were no witnesses of the transaction, I had time to collect some of my most valuable effects, and with these, disguised as an old dervise, I fled to this cottage, where I have lived ever since, endeavouring to atone for my crime by penitence and prayer."

"You that can speak from experience," said Abdallah, continuing the conversation, "tell me your opinion of a life of solitude; the arguments that have been used by philosophers, who have either written in its support or spoken in its defence, have inclined me to think that happiness is to be found in retirement alone." "In a state of life," replied Merlin, "which necessity forces him to accept, a man very seldom expects or can hope for happiness. When I first came to this cottage, the novelty of my situation secured my attention. I employed my time in rambling in the vallies or traversing the mountains; in collecting plants, or viewing a barren romantic prospect. Sometimes I went out in the pursuit of game; at others I listened to the murmurs of the brook, or reclined on a bank of verdure. But when variety ceased, amusement was at an end. I wanted society to cheer my vacant hours; I had no friend to whom I could communicate the observations I had made. I longed to re-enter a world from which I was secluded; to mingle in the busy scenes of life from which I had fled; to partake of pleasure that was to me no more. In the rainy season my discontent was still greater. I then endeavoured, by the constant exercise of religious duties, to regain the lost favour of all-powerful Alla; and to recover by devotion that tranquillity of mind to which, in the tumult of pleasure and the hurry of dissipation, I had been so long a stranger. My first efforts were weak and unsuccessful. While my hands were lifted up in prayer to Heaven, my wandering thoughts flew back to the world, and pictured to my imagination scenes of earthly felicity of which the reality probably never existed. But by perseverance in duty I obtained its reward. The stings of remorse ceased to be violent; the upbraidings of conscience were softened, though not silenced, by the voice of religion; and calm resignation succeeded to murmurs and discontent."

"Why," said the Prince, "did you not quit a state of life in which you lived only to be miserable, and by travelling into foreign countries, at once gratify your inclination, and shelter yourself from the fury of persecution, and the sword of justice?"

"When I first entered this cottage," replied Merlin, "the recollection of murder recurred so incessantly, and with so much terror to my mind, that I looked upon myself as unworthy to associate with the children of Alla; and I rashly bound myself by a solemn vow, to remain here till the end of the 12th winter, as a penance for my crime. At the end of that time, I was so enervated by indolence, so habituated to solitude, that, though I still resolved to re-enter the world, I remained here without an effort to remove. The occurrences of the early part of my life appear like a dream, indistinctly remembered, and likely soon to be entirely forgotten. And had not the sight of a fellow-mortal roused me to exertion, I might have sunk into the grave without a sigh. In a few days I will set out on my travels; and having attentively considered the situations of life, and the manners of mankind in foreign countries, I will return into my own, where a still ample fortune will secure to me the comforts of life, and enable me to reward worth and to relieve distress. By occasionally returning into solitude, I shall correct and moderate those passions and defects which a

long continuance in the world will insensibly impart, and by a strict performance of the duties of my station to compensate for the vices and follies of inexperienced youth."

A. M.

☞ *The conclusion of* JULIA's *pathetic narrative arrived too late for insertion this month: it will appear in our next.*

STRICTURES ON GRAY.

Sir,

IN one of the early numbers of your New Series, (See Univ. Mag. for Oct. and Dec. 1804, pp. 302, 505) were offered some remarks on the poetry of Gray, and I was sorry that the controversy between your correspondents was not pursued, as it might have led to some general result interesting to literature. Without professing to continue in any manner what they had begun, I offer you the following desultory observations upon this poet. Mistake me not Sir for a relentless persecutor; I am not insensible to the real merits of this author, but I do think that those merits have been exaggerated; an opinion perhaps, which some other of your readers may entertain when they have read the following minute strictures upon his works. In a voluminous writer, it might be unfair to enter into verbal criticism; but in a writer like Gray, whose *language* is his only praise; whose works are so few, and the result of such great labour, it is strictly correct. To begin with the Ode "On the distant prospect of Eton College."

In the third stanza we have a grammatical error in the following lines:

"Say Father Thames, for thou hast seen
Full many a sprigh ly race
Disporting on thy margent green
The paths of pleasure trace;
Who foremost now delight to cleave
With pliant arm thy glassy wave?
The captive linnet *which* enthral?"

This should be *who*, as its antecedent is a person; and here let me remark that Johnson's observation upon this apostrophe to Father Thames, was at once puerile and illiberal. The addressing inanimate objects is not only allowable in poetry, but it is a beauty: as well might he have attempted to throw ridicule upon Shakspeare when he makes Macbeth exclaim

"Thou sure and firm set earth
Hear not my steps which way they go,
For fear thy very stones prate of whereabout,
And take the present horror from the time
Which now suits with it."

Or upon that beautiful passage in Paradise Lost, B. xi. l. 270, where Eve so pathetically apostrophises the flowers which had been her "early visitation, and her last at even." In fact, apostrophe is one of the most natural figures of speech. But to proceed with Gray.

In the fifth stanza we have two instances of pleonasm that would not disgrace Blackmore himself.

"Their's *buxom* health of *rosy* hue,
Wild wit, *invention* ever *new*."

That "buxom health" should have a "rosy hue" need not surely be told; and that "invention" is "new" is but a homely truth, almost as obvious as that "two and two make four."

An instance somewhat similar to the above is the following, from stanza 7:—

"Or jealousy with rankling tooth,
That *inly* gnaws the *secret* heart."

I do not stop to point out beauties, because that has been done *usque ad nauseam*; my object is to shew that the poetry of Gray has its faults, and those by no means few.

In the "Progress of Poesy," the first stanza has already been animadverted on by a correspondent above quoted: but it has other errors. In the third stanza of the second ternary may be found a line approaching very nearly to the ridiculous, viz.

"How do your tuneful echoes languish
Mute, but to the voice of anguish!
Where each *old poetic mountain*
Inspiration breath'd around.

There is something so grotesque in the idea of an "old poetic mountain," that nothing but the blindness of adoration can save it from ridicule.

In this ode also, I cannot but consider his account of Milton's blindness as absolutely puerile: it was such a petty idea, that, because Milton "spied the secrets of the abyss" and

"passed the flaming bounds of place and time," he therefore was

"blasted with excess of light,
And clos'd his eyes in endless night."

Had such a silly attempt been made by a modern poet, or even a maker of verses, it would have been justly decried and contemned.

I have already extended my letter to some length, and am uncertain whether my trouble will be rewarded by seeing it in the columns of your Magazine. As aimless labour cheers us but little in its progress, I shall here conclude for the present: if what I have written meet with your approbation, I will pursue my remarks through the rest of Gray's works, and probably extend my enquiries to some other admired poets, whose merits have been scanned with too general an estimation to benefit either truth or literature. Small wits may perhaps exclaim against this severity of criticism, but let them remember that one drachm of pure gold is worth a pound mixed and obscured with dross.

I remain, &c.

Dec. 2, 1807. ARISTARCHUS.

ON THE PRESUMED BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

Sir,

I WAS a good deal surprised at the title of an article in your number for July, p. 28, and which has since occupied the pens of various correspondents, viz. The *Blasphemy* of Milton. It appears to me, to savour too much of the unreflecting zeal and superstition of former and less enlightened times.

From the expression of Milton, I should rather infer the extent of his research into the philosophy of mind, and the profundity of his judgment. To accede, for argument's sake, to the common views on these subjects, how is it possible to conceive the all-comprehensive mind of God utterly inaccessible to the entrance of evil? or what advantage can possibly be gained by blindfolded adulation, offered to infinite knowledge and perfection, but the groundless and suppositious advantage of self deception? That Bishop Newton, whose character does not rank in the higher classes of intellect, said nothing on this passage, is neither to be wondered at nor regretted. As it regards the mind of man, the passage is highly consolatory; and far from having any heavy charge to remove from Milton, we ought to rejoice, that so important a point had not escaped his philosophical research. Every reflecting mind, although of the purest, must be sensible of the occasional, indeed too frequent intrusion of evil; and it must afford the balm of comfort to the delicate and scrupulous to possess the authority of the great Milton, that *evil may come and go unapproved, and leave no spot or blame behind.*

J. L.

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

ALL your readers are familiar with that popular and pathetic ballad, called "The Beggar's Petition," beginning with the well-known lines,

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs, &c."

But they do not perhaps all know the author and history of it. As a matter of curiosity and information therefore to some, permit me to communicate the following particulars:—

It is the production of Dr. Joshua Webster, M.D. and was written at St. Albans, in the year 1764. It refers to an aged mendicant, named *Kinderley* or *Kinder*, who had once lived on his paternal estate, near Potter's Cross, between St. Albans and Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was for many years a farmer in decent circumstances. His ruin was occasioned by the artifices of what Pope calls "a vile attorney;" yet, at the period of the above "Petition," he had dragged on a sorrowful existence to the great age of eighty-three, and he continued to live some years after. Dr. Webster was living a few years ago, and resided at Chelsea.

I remain, &c.

HISTORIÆ INVESTIGATOR.

Dec. 8, 1807.

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

SPECIMENS *of* ENGLISH PROSE WRITERS, *from the earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century; with Sketches, biographical and literary, including an Account of Books, as well as of their Authors; with occasional Criticisms, &c.— By* GEORGE BURNETT, *late of Baliol College, Oxford.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* 1807.

"SPECIMENS" seem to have become a sort of fashion since the successful publication of Mr. Ellis; and as all imitation seems to contain an inherent principle of imperfection, so the compilers of Specimens are confessedly inferior in taste, judgement, and execution to their original. First came Mr. Southey (See Universal Mag. for July) limping on a poetical pegasus, and contriving to fill three large octavo volumes with as much nonsense and as little excellence as possible. We grieved to see a man trifle with his reputation so much; for Mr. Southey has a reputation, such as every schoolmaster has with certain of his disciples. We by no means, however, mean to insinuate that the present volumes have so few claims to approbation as Mr. Southey's; they are, in fact, executed with a very considerable degree of judgment; and, being without a competitor, may probably have all the utility which the author wishes.

We were sorry to see that Mr. Burnett left his design incomplete, as it were wishing to follow in the very steps of Mr. Ellis with a servility of imitation, and hoping, perhaps, such a continuator as Mr. Ellis has found. Had he extended his plan, and brought it down to the close of the eighteenth century, his work would have been perfect, and would have presented a complete series of illustrations and a comprehensive and entire scope for comparison. The prose writers of the last century fixed the language: elegance and Addison appeared together. The prose of Dryden has great merit; it is flowing and expressive; but it is debased by colloquial phrases, and weakened by expletives. Nor is the style of Addison free from many puerilities that would hardly be found now in the columns of a newspaper. The prose of Swift is, in our opinion, still worse; and it has always been to us an inexplicable phenomenon how his language, which is often vulgar, often ungrammatical, and always deficient in energy, could ever be vaunted as a pure model. Johnson was the first who united vigour with grace: his "Ramblers," with all their affectations and errors, gave a new impulse to writers, and taught even petty wits to express themselves with force. Goldsmith, in elegance, far surpasses Addison, and in humour is not beneath him. Hume seems to have formed himself upon the style of Swift, though in a letter to Robertson he expresses himself upon that author in a manner that should render this idea unlikely: yet we find in him the same weaknesses, the same solecisms, and the same perpetual offences against good grammar. Robertson is far above Hume or Blair; and Gibbon above either. Yet there remains an ample field for discussion on this subject; and we were therefore sorry to see it neglected by Mr. Burnett.

Having collected specimens from barbarism to approaching refinement, and then to leave off just when improvement and excellence began to dawn, is preposterous. Every thing concurs to throw interest upon the literature of the last century: its manifest propriety in a work like the present; the splendid superiority of the works produced; the elegance of language in which they are written; the interesting topics to which they relate: all seem to call for that notice and distinction which Mr. Burnett has most unaccountably refused to them. We hope he may yet be induced to complete his labours; or should the task revolve to another, we trust it will be executed in such a manner as to answer the purpose of its being written.

Of the volumes now before us, we have little to add in particular. They

are of that nature which requires either minute or general criticism: either to follow Mr. Burnett step by step in his selections, and ascertaining the propriety of each, or to convey a general idea of their character. The former would be the only profitable criticism; but it is too extensive for the limits of our critical department. Of the occasional strictures of Mr. Burnett we cannot speak very highly; they are distinguished by that imbecility of thought, that prudent mediocrity, which averts censure and forbids praise.

ATTEMPTS *at* POETRY, *or Trifles in Verse. By* EBN OSN, *of Pentonville. Printed for the Author.* 1807.

THIS ingenious gentleman informs us that the words *Ebn Osn* are the first and last syllables of his name transposed—(*Ben*)jamin Stephen (*son*). What a clever trick!

We quote his "PREFACE:"—

"What occasion for any? If the following trifles have merit, they will find their way; if not, let them perish."—By all means.

TRAVELS *through the* CANADAS, *containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes, with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined, a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the Indian nations of North and South America. By* GEORGE HERIOT, *Esq. Deputy Post Master-General of British North America. Illustrated with a map and numerous engravings, from drawings made at the several places by the author.* 1 vol. 4to. 1807.

(Continued from p. 420.)

CHAPTER IX. is one of those portions of the work which can be read with advantage, and without meeting any thing to disgust by its puerility or to offend by its absurdity. It contains an account of the commerce of Canada, and as all details of this nature must be interesting to a commercial country, we shall dwell a few moments upon its contents.

The commerce of Canada was long confined to the fisheries and to the fur trade. The cod fishery was carried on at the Great Bank and on the coast of Newfoundland some time before the river St. Lawrence was explored. While in the hands of the French, New France, as it was then called, prospered but little. Various measures were adopted by the government of that country, so palpably prejudicial to the interests of this colony, that it was impossible its concerns could attain to a flourishing state.

Canada has for many years carried on with the islands in the Gulph of Mexico a commerce in flour, plants, and other wood adapted for buildings. As there is not perhaps another country in the world which produces a greater variety of woods, some of which are excellent in their kind, considerable advantages may be derived from thence.

When the French began their settlements in Canada, the country exhibited one vast and unbounded forest, and property was granted in extensive lots called *Seigneuries*, stretching along either coast of the St. Lawrence for a distance of ninety miles below Quebec, and thirty miles above Montreal, comprehending a space of three hundred miles in length.

"The seigneuries each contain from one hundred to five hundred square miles, and are parcelled out into small tracts, on a freehold lease to the inhabitants, as the persons to whom they were granted had not the means of cultivating them. These consisted of officers of the army, of gentlemen, and of communities, who were not in a state to employ labourers and workmen. The portion to each inhabitant was of three acres in breadth, and from seventy to eighty in depth, commencing on the banks of the river, and running back into the woods, thus forming an entire and regular lot of land.

"To the proprietors of *seigneuries* some powers, as well as considerable profits, are attached. They are by their grants authorized to hold courts, and sit as judges in what is termed *haute* and *basse justice*, which includes all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, treasons and murder excepted. Few, however, exercised this privilege except the ecclesiastical

seigneurs of Montreal, whose right of jurisdiction the king of France purchased from them, giving them in return his *droit de change*. Some of these seigneurs have a right of villain service from their tenants.

"At every transfer, or mutation of proprietor, the new purchaser is bound to pay a sum equal to a fifth part of the purchase-money to the seigneur, or to the king; but if this fine be paid immediately, only one third of the fifth is demanded. This constituted a principal part of the king's revenues in the province. When an estate falls by inheritance to a new possessor, he is by law exempted from the fine.

"The income of a seigneur is derived from the yearly rent of his lands, from *lots et vents*, or a fine on the disposal of property held under him, and from grist-mills, to whose profits he has an exclusive right. The rent paid by each tenant is inconsiderable; but they who have many inhabitants on their estates enjoy a tolerably handsome revenue, each person paying in money, grain, or other produce, from five to twelve livres *per annum*. In the event of a sale of any of the lots of his *seigneurie*, a proprietor may claim a preference of re-purchasing it, which is seldom exercised, but with a view to prevent frauds in the disposal of the property. He may also, whenever he finds it necessary, cut down timber for the purpose of building mills, and making roads; tythes of all the fisheries on his domain likewise belong to him.

"Possessed of these advantages, *seigneurs* might in time attain to a state of comparative affluence, were their estates allowed to remain entire. But, by the practice of divisions among the different children of a family, they become, in a few generations, reduced. The most ample share, which retains the name of *seigneurie*, is the portion of the eldest son; the other partitions are denominated *feofs*. These are, in the next generation, again subdivided, and thus, in the course of a few descents, a seigneur is possessed of little more than his title. This is the condition of most of those estates that have passed to the third or fourth generation.

"The inhabitants in like manner make divisions of their small tracts of land, and a house will sometimes belong to several proprietors. It is from these causes that they are in a great measure retained in a state of poverty, that a barrier to industry and emulation is interposed, and that a spirit of litigation is excited.

"There are in Canada upwards of an hundred seigneuries, of which that at Montreal, belonging to the seminary of Saint Sulpicius, is the richest and most productive. The next in value and profit is the territory of the Jesuits. The members of that society who resided at Quebec were, like the priests of Montreal, only agents for the head of their community. But since the expulsion of their order from France, and the seizure, by the catholic sovereigns of Europe, of all the lands of that society within their dominions, the Jesuits in Canada held their *seigneurie* in their own right.

"Some of the domiciliated savages hold, also, in the province, lands in in the right of seigneurs."

When the English took possession of Canada, they found its inhabitants had made but little progress in commerce or in agriculture. One article of the former the Canadians had by their own imprudence rendered altogether unprofitable. Ginseng was first discovered in the woods of Canada in 1718. It was from that country exported to Canton, where its quality was pronounced equal to that of the ginseng procured in Corea or in Tartary, and a pound of this plant, which before sold in Quebec for twenty pence, became, when its value was once ascertained, worth one pound and ten pence sterling. The export of this article alone is said to have amounted, in 1752, to twenty thousand pounds sterling. But the Canadians, eager suddenly to enrich themselves, reaped this plant in May, when it should not have been gathered until September, and dried it in ovens, when its moisture should have been gradually evaporated in the shade. This fatal mistake, arising from cupidity, and in some measure from ignorance, ruined the sale of their ginseng, among the only people on earth who are partial to its use, and at an early period cut off from the colony a new branch of trade,

which, under proper regulations, might have been essentially productive.

The imports of Canada during seven years of its most flourishing trade, previously to the conquest of the country, amounted annually to about 160,000l. and sometimes to 240,000l. sterling. The exports seldom exceeded 80,000, and frequently less than that sum. The quantity of produce exported in 1769, amounted in value to 103,105l. sterling, and was shipped in seventy vessels belonging to Great Britain and to her subjects in the different colonies in North America. Such was the difference in the hands of the French and English.

The fur trade had, for a long period after the settlement of the English in Canada, been conducted by a variety of individuals; and the interruption which it experienced, during the war between Great Britain and her colonies, cut off for a time the profits which formerly flowed into the province from that source.

"At length, about the year 1784, a gentleman* of Montreal, whose mind was active and enterprising, formed an association of several merchants of that place, for the purpose of pushing this branch of commerce to a greater extension than it had ever before acquired. The associates stiled themselves the Company of the North-west, as it is from that quarter that the objects of their pursuit are principally derived, and for which the vast and immeasurable tracts of territory, yet unexplored by Europeans, seemed to present a productive and inexhaustible field. Several individuals, actuated by a spirit of adventure and discovery, as well as by the hope of profit, traversed an immense tract of wilds, to the westward and towards the north. One gentleman,† upwards of twelve years ago, particularly distinguished himself as the first who ever travelled across the continent of America, in these high latitudes, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean; an undertaking whose accomplishment demanded the greatest stretch of resolution, prudence, firmness, and exertion. More than one attempt has since been made to perform the same journey, but without success.

"Although, previous to the year 1790, immense quantities of furs were every year exported from Canada, yet the profits were not at that time by any means equal to those afterwards arising from this branch of commerce. A great proportion of peltry, particularly that of beaver, enters into the composition of some manufactures: but the price of furs is in a great measure influenced by fashion. By this standard, which constitutes the increase or decrease of demand, the market is principally regulated. The consumption of peltry for dress has, fortunately for the fur merchants, prevailed for many years past, and several have from this cause acquired independent fortunes.

"The company trading to the north-west sends every year, to the posts on Lake Superior, about fifty canoes loaded with merchandise. These are dispatched about the beginning of May, from La Chine, a distance of nine miles above Montreal. The canoes are formed of the bark of the birch-tree, and closely lined with thin ribs made of a tough wood. The seams are sewed with radical fibres, called watape, and they are afterwards carefully covered over with gum, to exclude the water. The bottom of the vessel is nearly flat, the sides are rounded, and either end terminates in a sharp edge. The price of one of these is about twelve pounds sterling, and it is calculated to contain, on the perilous voyage for which it is destined, a weight equal to that which follows:—sixty-five pieces of merchandise of ninety pounds each; eight men, each weighing at least one hundred and sixty pounds; baggage allowed to these men, at forty pounds each, together with the weight of their provisions. The whole cargo of a canoe is therefore not less than eight thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, exclusive of two oil cloths to cover the goods, a sail and an axe, a towing-line to drag the canoe up the rapids, a kettle, a spunge to bail out the water imbibed by leakage; with gum, bark, watape, and utensils for repairing any injury which may be

* Mr. Mactavish.
† Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

sustained on the voyage. The men are engaged at Montreal four or five months before they set out on their journey, and receive in advance their equipment, and one-third of their wages. Each man holds in his hand a large paddle; and the canoe, although loaded within six inches of the gunwale, is made to move along with wonderful expedition. The *voyageurs*, or navigators, are of constitutions the strongest and most robust; and they are at an early period inured to the encounter of hardships. The fare on which they subsist is penurious and coarse.* Fortified by habit against apprehension from the species of difficulties and perils with which they are about to struggle, they enter on their toils with confidence and hope. Whilst moving along the surface of the stream, they sing in alternate strains the songs and music of their country, and cause the desolate wilds on the banks of the Outaouais, to resound with the voice of cheerfulness. They adapt in rowing their strokes to the cadence of their strains, and redouble their efforts by making them in time. In dragging the canoes up the rapids, great care is necessary to prevent them from striking against rocks, the materials of which they are composed being slight and easily damaged. When a canoe receives an injury, the aperture is stopped with gum melted by the heat of a piece of burning charcoal. Fibres of bark bruised, and moistened with gum in a liquid state, are applied to larger apertures; a linen rag is put over the whole, and its edges are cemented with gum.

"The total number of men contained in the canoes, amounts usually to about three hundred and seventy-three, of which three hundred and fifty are navigators, eighteen are guides, and five are clerks. When arrived at the grand depôt, on Lake Superior, part of these ascend as far as the Rainy Lake, and they are usually absent from Montreal about five months. The guides are paid for this service thirty-seven pounds sterling, and are allowed besides, a suitable equipment. The wages of the person who sits in the front of the canoe, and of him whose office it is to steer, are about twenty-one pounds sterling each; those of the other men, about twelve pounds ten shillings of the same money.

"To each man, a blanket, shirt, and pair of trowsers are supplied; and all are maintained by their employers during the period of their engagement. The advantage of trafficking with the savages is likewise permitted, and some individuals procure by this means a profit amounting to more than double their pay."

The number of people usually employed in the north-west trade, and in pay of the company, amounts, exclusively of savages, to about twelve hundred and eighty men, fifty of whom are clerks, seventy-one interpreters and under clerks, eleven hundred and twenty are canoemen, and thirty-five are guides.

The beaver skin is, among the savages, the medium of barter; and ten beaver skins are given for a gun, one for a pound of powder, and one for two pounds of glass beads. Two marten skins are equal in value to one beaver skin, and two beaver to one otter skin.

(To be continued.)

* Chiefly the grease of the bear, and a meal, or coarse flour, made from Indian corn.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

DRURY-LANE.

THE still unfinished state of our arrangements, with regard to this house, will prevent us from being so particular, as it is our professed intention to be: we shall, however, offer a few strictures upon the performance of two or three evenings.

Thursday, Nov. 24.—*The Cabinet*—*Ella Rosenberg*. Mr. Braham's *singing* (for his delivery of prose cannot be called *acting*) in the character of Prince Orlando is so well known, and is always given with such regular uniformity, even to a shake, that it can afford no room for remark. Mr. Dowton, in Peter, acted with considerable vivacity; but the part is not only unsuited to, but unworthy of his talents. Count Curvoso was as disgusting and

vulgar a piece of mummery in the hands of Mr. Purser as the stage can boast of. What is the reason that the town is insulted with the wretched buffoonery of this man? Mathews, in the Marquis, and Russel, in Whimsiculo, did as much as they could for the flippant inanity of Dibdin:—but what shall we say of Miss Lyon? Mercy on us! was there ever a boarding school Miss of sixteen, with a bob curtesy and a blush, rolling up her sash and sideling to her chair, half so ungraceful? She has a voice; but could that voice be made to proceed from a leaden statue it would be as agreeable, as it now is, deprived of action, look, or expression: we beg pardon; *one* action Miss Lyon certainly has:—when in the high notes the fingers of her left hand are in motion, as though she were playing them at the same time on a violin. We know it is a common evil to have our ears charmed and our judgments offended by excellent singers, but most execrable actors; Miss Lyon, however, renders even Kelly respectable. We seriously recommend it to this lady to sacrifice most prodigiously to the graces.

The melo-drama of *Ella Rosenberg* was repeated for the fifth time this evening, with its usual attractions. Mrs. H. Siddons and Bannister displayed their powers to the utmost, and never with more success.

Thursday, the 26th.—*The Wonder—Ella Rosenberg.* If the plays of Congreve, said Lord Kaimes, did not give him a pang in his last moments, he must have been insensible to virtue. If the *Wonder*, we say, did not crimson the cheeks of Mrs. Centlivre, as she wrote it, she must have been lost to an uncommon degree to every feeling of her sex. Obscenity in a woman is monstrous; in a man it is merely disgusting: but such rank licentiousness as disgraces the scenes of this play as *acted*, (to say nothing of what is omitted, though it would do honour to the public taste if it were all omitted) almost staggers belief when it is recollected that it was written by a woman, and acted beneath her very eyes. Surely we are more than virtuous compared to our great grandfathers and grandmothers! for though we tolerate, and to our shame be it spoken, the vilest impurity, as it has been handed down to us; yet, were a modern author to attempt to introduce one single allusion half so gross as the multitude that are to be found in this play, his piece would be hooted from the stage. Well: there is comfort in the reflection that vice is stationary.

The acting of this evening was but indifferent. Mrs. Jordan, in Violante, did not please us; we remember Miss Farren: in truth, Mrs. Jordan has neither the air, the look, nor the manner of a polished lady. There is a path where she stands unrivalled and alone; let her keep to that, and may she long continue to shine in it. Violante, in our opinion, would suit Miss Duncan. Bannister was at once chaste and humorous in Lissardo; the same may be said of Miss Pope in Flora. In Don Felix, Mr. Elliston acted with as much broad farce as Fawcett could have done: we should absolutely prefer to see Munden perform it. Vulgar, boisterous, coarse, and ludicrous: such were the distinguishing features of Felix in this gentleman's hands. He reminded us, not of the haughty, fiery Portuguese, "jealous in honour," and trembling with suspicion; dignified in demeanour, austere, yet sarcastic in reproach, delicate and irresolute in conduct: but of a rude and overbearing bully, who abuses his mistress with as little feeling as delicacy: a sort of busy, meddling, impertinent fellow, who will be interfering where he has no business. In the drunken scene, we do not think it was necessary to untie his knee-strings: it is was aviolation of dramatic illusion, that would do very well for a pantomime, where nobody is supposed to see any thing but just what is intended. We are at a loss too to conceive upon what new principle of orthoepy he pronounces the *o* in *sovereign* like in *soft*, instead of the proper way as in *done?*

Thursday, Dec. 3.—*False Alarms, or My Cousin—Ella Rosenberg.* Mr. Kenny must have felt a gratification this evening that both the play and afterpiece were the production of his pen. Of the former we have nothing to say here: of the latter we have. Why is that wretched buffoon Purser, thrust into the character of Flutterman, and Mathews the original repre-

sentative, in the house? This is not only an insult to the public, but an injury to the author; and if Mr. Purser must perform the part, we recommend him to say no more than is set down for him, and not compromise the good sense of his author by introducing his own vulgar absurdities. The house testified their disapprobation of this impudence by loud hisses; and we hope it will prove a lesson to that gentleman. And why, Mr. Elliston, may we be permitted to ask, do you fasten your mustaches on, in Rosenberg, so ridiculously, by two stripes of black thread, which passing in diverging lines from your nose, tie round your ears, and give the most irresistibly ludicrous appearance to your face that ever merry-andrew yet devised? Their enormous size, indeed, may seem to demand a more than ordinary support; yet, we are of opinion, that the usual theatrical method would be sufficient, and certainly more proper.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Friday, Nov. 27.—*Jane Shore—Mother Goose.* The indisposition of Mr. Kemble deprived this play of a prime attraction in the character of Lord Hastings. Mr. C. Kemble was respectable, but he failed to make that general effect which is produced by his brother's performance, especially in the last scene with Alicia, and in the one with Jane Shore when he strives to win her to his purpose.

The character of Jane Shore is not uniformly adequate to the abilities of Mrs. Siddons. In the fifth act alone her powers are called forth; and then, who shall forget her? The mind is rivetted down to her genius, and forgets those personal discrepancies which at other moments force themselves upon its attention; and more particularly in this part, where endless compliments are paid to the youth and beauty of Jane Shore. Murray, in Gloucester, bellowed forth with most persevering assiduity; and Pope was rather tame and spiritless in the character of Dumont.

There was a fatality this evening, which seemed to destine the last scene to unseasonable mirth. Mr. Pope was seized with a sudden hoarseness towards the conclusion of the play, and whenever he attempted to raise his tones,

> "his big, manly voice,
> Turn'd toward childish treble, pip'd
> And whistled in the sound."

And indeed so unfortunate was his "piping and whistling," that the tearful eyes which were paying homage to the pathos of Mrs. Siddons were instantly all brightened with smiles. Nor was this all. Mrs. Siddons, in the dying scene, deranged her drapery so much, that when she fell, a great part of her leg was exposed; and Mr. Claremont, with as little gallantry as good sense, instead of arranging it, which he might easily have done, and without being noticed, for he was kneeling at her side, jumped up and projected his left leg before Mrs. Siddons, in an atitude not unlike the gentlemen at St. Dunstan's church. This was encreasing the evil; and under these accumulated motives to mirth the curtain dropped.

We must not omit to notice the performance of Miss Smith in Alicia. It was throughout spirited and forceful; and in the last scene rose to excellence.

Saturday, Nov. 28.—*The School for Reform—Tom Thumb.* Lewis, Emery, Munden, and Mrs. C. Kemble supported their respective parts this evening with their wonted excellence.

In the afterpiece, (can there be any thing wonderful in human nature when an enlightened audience sits patiently to behold such inconceivable silliness and vulgarity as characterise this piece?) much uproar and displeasure were excited, by what we considered, and still consider, as unwarrantable on the part of Mr. Liston. The song which he sings in Lord Grizzle was loudly encored, and this comedian repeated it with so much effect, that it was called for a third time. We know that this is an unusual proceeding; and indeed it was the first of the kind that ever came under our notice. Mr. Liston would not come forward, and the audience would not suffer the piece to go on. All was riot and confusion for nearly a quarter of an hour, when at length Mr. Liston appeared, and was received, as he ought to be, with loud and reiterated hisses. He came, however, not to repeat the song, but to offer some apology, which we

could not distinctly hear, but which we presume related to the infrequency of such a proceeding, and he *begged to be excused*. We are bound to say, that this was an insult to the public, and a gross one. The performers are paid to please the public, and they are the legitimate judges of what gives them pleasure. We allow, that in a case so unusual as the present, had there been only a partial desire expressed for the repetition of Mr. Liston's song by a few of the audience, there would have been reason why a general rule should not be infringed to please a few: but here the case was different: the whole house unanimously called for it, without *one dissentient hiss*: and we do affirm, that in such a case, the audience present thus unanimous *have a right* to expect from a performer a prompt and willing compliance with their desire: and Mr. Liston, in obstinately refusing to repeat his song, whether proceeding from his own immediate act, or from the influence of any rule or regulation, behaved in the highest degree disrespectfully towards the public; and their sense of which they testified, by constant hisses through the rest of the evening whenever he appeared; and he was at last forced to go off the stage. We were sorry indeed to see the audience relinquish their *rights*, by suffering the performance to proceed until they had obtained the object of their desire.

Tuesday, Dec. 1. *The Provoked Husband—The Blind Boy.* The play of this evening is one which we have never been accustomed to admire either in the closet or on the stage. It is disjointed in plot, and neither its wit nor its dialogue is veryconspicuous. The arrival of Sir Francis Wronghead in town with his family seems to have been introduced merely to shew the ignorance of a country knight, and the vulgarity of his wife, son, and daughter; their concerns and business in the drama are isolated from every thing relating to Lord and Lady Townly; and after the detection of Count Basset, the spectator expects the curtain to drop.

Munden's performance of Sir Francis Wronghead was unequal. His attempts to give the Yorkshire dialect were quite abortive. Emery played John Moody with undiminished excellence; and Simmons and Mrs. Gibbs were certainly as vulgar as need be. We thought Mr. Murray much too old in appearance and too stiff in demeanour to be the suitor and husband of Lady Grace: he looked rather like her father than her lover. Miss Brunton is quite unfit for Lady Townly; she wants that airiness, that elegance, that levity, that winning sprightliness, that graceful *nonchalance*, which enter into the composition of a perfect fine lady, a rake, and a gambler. When she descanted upon the charms of a fashionable life, her whole soul did not seem to dwell in her expressions; and in bantering the austere gravity of Lord Townly, she herself seemed to chide, rather than to laugh him out of his sobriety with gay good humour.

Mr. Kemble, in Lord Townly, was graceful, elegant, and refined. In appearance, he was quite the polished nobleman. We do not think, however, the part is worthy of him, except perhaps in the last scene. There he shone forth with dignity and pathos.

The afterpiece was a new, *grand, historical*, melo-drama, called "*The Blind Boy*," produced for the first time this evening. The characters were as follows:

Stanislaus, King of Poland	*Mr. Murray*
Edmund (the blind boy)	*Mrs. C. Kemble*
Rodolph	*Mr. Brunton*
Oberto	*Mr. Fawcett*
Castaro	*Mr. Chapman*
Caleb	*Mr. Farley*
Molino	*Mr. Liston*
Princess	*Miss Bristow*
Elvina	*Miss Norton*

The plot is briefly this:

Edmund (Mrs. C. Kemble) when an infant, was brought to *Oberto* (Mr. Fawcett) a poor villager, by a strange man, who offered him five hundred pieces of gold if he would take charge of the child, but upon one condition that he removed at least fifty leagues from the place where he then resided. *Oberto* and his wife, being poor, accepted the offer; but after the man was gone, they found that the child was blind. Nothing, however, was to be done, so they removed accordingly. *Edmund* grew up, and *Elvina* (Miss

Norton) attended upon him, and watched all his little wants. The piece commences with the arrival of *Prince Rodolph* (Mr. Brunton) and his train at the cottage of *Oberto*, having wandered far in the chace. *Rodolph* is the supposed son of *Stanislaus* (Mr. Murray), and is to be married the ensuing day to the *Princess* (Miss Bristow). Among the attendants of *Rodolph* is *Caleb* (Mr. Farley), who hearing *Oberto's* name pronounced, lingers behind after the prince departs, and questions *Oberto* whether he had not been entrusted with a blind infant eighteen years ago? *Oberto* answers yes; *Caleb* delivers to him a sealed packet, which he had been carrying about with him for two years, in the hopes of finding him out. He was to read it alone, and *Caleb* therefore departs, but tells *Oberto* to beware of *Rodolph*; and should he have occasion to go to Warsaw, to find him out, for he would serve him at the hazard of his life. *Oberto* reads the packet, it is from the late queen, and *Edmund* proves to be the son of *Stanislaus*, and heir to the crown of Poland. The queen, when dying, wrote this packet, in hopes that it might one day reach *Oberto*, and the reason why *Edmund* was thus deserted was, because of his being born blind, which so much affected the king, that she had another child substituted in its place (*Rodolph*), and pretended that it had been restored to sight by a miracle: but compunction in her last moments forced her to adopt this probable method of restoring the injured *Edmund* to his birth-right; and she calls upon *Oberto* to accomplish it. *Oberto* informs *Edmund* of his birth, and they set off for Warsaw, where the court is then held.

They arrive just at the time when *Rodolph's* marriage is about to be celebrated, and *Oberto* being advised by *Caleb* to conceal themselves in the crowd, and at the moment when the hands of *Rodolph* and the *Princess* are going to be joined, to rush forth and proclaim the birth of *Edmund*. *Oberto* does so accordingly, and the marriage ceremony is suspended; *Stanislaus* embraces *Edmund* as his son, yet he orders a council to be called to investigate the tale of *Oberto*. Meanwhile, *Rodolph* beholds himself thus cut off from his hopes of empire. *Edmund* is entrusted to his charge, till the matter be finally settled; and *Rodolph* determines to destroy him. For this purpose he suborns *Castaro* (Mr. Chapman) to take young *Edmund* in a boat some way down the Vistula, and there murder him. *Castaro* engages *Caleb* as an accomplice in this villainy, and *Caleb* joins in it, from the hope of being able to save *Edmund*, who is now led forth by *Rodolph* in silence. He implores to know what he is to be done with; and in struggling to retain the hand of *Rodolph*, he gets his ring off his finger. At the moment when *Castaro* is about to effect his diabolical purpose, *Caleb* draws, and in the combat plunges him into the river. The court is alarmed, *Stanislaus* appears, the villainy of *Rodolph* is discovered, *Edmund* is acknowledged as the son of *Stanislaus*, and *Elvina* is rewarded with his hand.

Such are the outlines of this piece, and they have been used in such a manner as to produce upon the whole a very interesting *melo-drame*. The character of *Molino*, a sort of silly suitor of *Elvina's*, seems to have been written expressly for Liston, as it has no influence whatever upon the plot. Though extremely puerile in itself, yet in the hands of Liston it becomes laughable. We know not whether we are to attribute to the author, or to that gentleman's own ignorance, the expression "betwixt you and I," that he always makes use of.

The performers exerted themselves to the utmost. *Edmund* found a sweet and charming representative in Mrs. C. Kemble, whose action and look were most delightfully characteristic. Fawcett, in *Oberto*, was also very impressive; and Miss Norton, in *Elvina*, was as usual, interesting; but why does this lady set off for Warsaw unbonnetted? It is a glaring violation of propriety, which she ought to attend to.

These *Melo-drames* are a sort of bastard progeny, for which we have no great affection. There is something so hostile to all idea of propriety in the musical accompaniments, that no effort of the mind can get over it. What is there more utterly ridiculous, for instance, than to see Mr. Fawcett skipping about the stage to quavers

and semi-quavers, shaking and opening the packet to demi-semi quavers, and weeping most piteously to the lengthened drawl of a semibreve? Habit may do much; and we may, in time, learn to admire such adjuncts: but, at present, we can never behold them without ridicule and contempt.

Friday, Dec. 4.—*The Winter's Tale*—*The Blind Boy.* We have nothing to add to our former account of this play, (See Univ. Mag. Nov. p. 425); the superior acting of Mr. Kemble we hold in the same admiration; and the dignity, pathos, and grace of Mrs. Siddons are the same. Nothing, we must repeat it, can equal the beautiful effect of her figure, attitude, and drapery, in the statue scene.

We were sorry, however, to perceive that the same grossness of language, which we alluded to in our last, is still suffered to blemish the piece, and to offend even the least modest ear in the theatre. The galleries laugh: but are the vulgar and the licentious to be amused at the expense of all that is chaste and decorous? We repeat it; the filthiness and the lewdness of the images conveyed in the expressions of the old shepherd, when he beholds the infant, are nauseous in the extreme, and shocking when we consider that the young and the innocent form so large a part of the audience.

We think also, that Mrs. C. Kemble ought to change her dress after the third act. Eighteen years are supposed to elapse, and yet we find her attired in the same way. Such constancy of fashion no woman ever yet could boast of, this side seventy. It is nothing that the violation of time is so obvious, that nought can veil it from the judgment: that was Shakspeare's fault; but it is Mrs. C. Kemble's error to overlook so plain a truth as that she should accommodate her appearance to the supposed lapse of years.

From what partiality to absurdity is it that Mr. Munden calls revenue, *revenue*, and behove in the last syllable like the preterite of To heave (*hove*), instead of sounding the *o* the same as in *prove?* and Mr. Fawcett too, in the Blind Boy, grates perpetually upon our ears with his *door* sounded like *boor*.

Monday, Dec. 14.—*The Revenge*—*The Blind Boy.* Mr. Kemble this evening shone forth with uncommon splendour. His delineation of the character of *Zanga* was happy in the extreme; and nothing could be more truly grand than the effect of his first appearance, the lightning flashing across him through the gloom of the very extremity of the stage.

In our opinion, Mr. Kemble did not express sufficient indignation when speaking of the "blow," in his discourse with *Isabella*. The whole plot of the play may be said to turn upon this personal injury: it is this that rankles in the heart of *Zanga*, and prompts him to his diabolical revenge: he perpetually recurs to the *blow:* and exalts it into the great object of retaliation: but whenever Mr. Kemble spoke of it, we thought it was in too tame a manner. Yet, his acting in this character was truly excellent, and the climax of tone (if we may so express ourselves) with which he delivered the following, was loudly and rapturously applauded.

"What think you 'twas set up
The Greek and Roman name in such a lustre,
But doing right in stern despite to nature,
Shutting their ears to all her little cries,
When great, august, and godlike justice call'd?
At Aulis one pour'd out a daughter's life,
And gain'd more glory than by all his wars;
Another slew his sister in just rage;
A third, the theme of all succeeding times,
Gave to the cruel axe a darling son.
Nay more, for justice some devote themselves,
As he at Carthage, an immortal name!
Yet there is one step left above them all,
Above their history, above their fable,
A wife, bride, mistress, unenjoy'd—do that,
And tread upon the Greek and Roman glory."

These lines were delivered by Mr. Kemble in a manner that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. His whole performance indeed was one of his happiest efforts.

It had an awkward effect, the disparity between the hands and arms of Mr. Kemble, and his face. The former were jet black; the latter little more than a light brown. Now we never yet have beheld in nature such a variety.

Miss Norton gave considerable in-

terest to the character of Leonora, and which she had the better opportunity of doing, as several scenes which are, we believe, usually omitted, were very judiciously retained this evening. Mr. Brunton in Don Carlos, was cold and inanimate. Mr. C. Kemble in Alonzo, gave several proofs of considerable ability; but this gentleman has a very inelegant way of going off the stage in impassioned parts, stamping with his feet and making a mighty clatter till he is out of sight; and in falling, he has not yet acquired the art of preserving his position, but suffers his heels to bound up, after his body is on the ground. He would do well to keep an attentive eye upon his brother in these particulars.

Thursday Dec. 17.—*John Bull—The Blind Boy.* The only novelty of this evening was the appearance of Mr Hamerton from Liverpool, in the character of *Dennis Brulgruddery*; a part so particularized by Johnstone's acting, that the attempt was arduous, and could be justified only by success, and in our opinion that success Mr. Hamerton experienced. It was easy indeed to trace a close imitation of Johnstone's manner, yet it was mingled with so much of Mr. Hamerton's own humour, that it only pleasantly reminded us of the original representative. Mr. Hamerton's was not a servile imitation, and therefore, not a disgusting one. His brogue was very good. The audience expressed unanimous appprobation, and we hope the managers will be induced to engage him.

Of the other performers, it would be superfluous to say much, their respective excellencies being so well known. Lewis was admirable in the Hon. Mr. Shuffleton, but we wish this performer would be a less indecorous one: he seems to delight in a certain manner that may be called indecent. Mr. Lewis has daughters; and they are often at the theatre—we shall say no more. Mrs. Gibbs did not please us in Mary; her simplicity was that of *ignorance*, not of *artless innocence*. Mr. Brunton was insufferably tame in Frank Rochdale: and Mr. Davenport in Earl Fitz-Balaam —pshaw—we thought him at first his lordship's postillion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE COMPLAINT.

A Fragment.

——— Of thy worth unconscious,
And to th' emotions of thy heart a stranger,
'Tis hard to be the slave of such a man,
'Tis hard to be that hapless thing from whom
Is feign'd to flow domestic sorrow and
Each private ill that darkens human life.
What then is left but silent, patient woe,
That scorns complaint, and feeds upon itself?
Ah! tell ye, who have felt the bitterness,
What pain it is to be for aye denied
The meed of praise from him whose kindly voice
Would make it sweetest music to the ear?
How doubly keen! and bitter still thy lot,
Should fortune cross thee in the shape of one
High gifted, and whom not to admire would
Argue thee insensible to Virtue and
Mind's noblest efforts! Virtue and talent
So harmoniously united, that
Their sweet commerce would cheer and brighten
Life's rugged path and smooth its bitter cares.
To have thy looks enchain'd that dare not glance
One beam of rankling sorrow from the heart!
One glance of sympathy that to a breast
Temper'd with its heavenly fire would tell
A world of woe, and half destroy th' anguish
That preys within! ———

MARGARET.

TO MY PILLOW.

Inscribed to John Black, Esq. of Edinburgh.
Written in 1805.

TAKE me, kind pillow, to thy balmy rest,
Receive a wretch the sport of endless woe!
Steep in Oblivion's balm my aching breast,
And dry the tears, Affliction taught to flow!

In sleep's dull chain my active senses bind,
Destroy awhile each bitter-biting care;
Be all my thoughts to fancied bliss resign'd,
And lost, the dread impressions of despair!

Oh kindly sleep! the wretch's only friend!
Shed thy soft dews upon my closing eyes!
Ah! that in thee, my weary life could end;
From thee, my soul to bliss immortal rise!

For I have trod the mazy path of life,
Have shar'd its sunshine and its frowns endur'd;
Have warr'd with envy, malice, and with strife,
By fortune, Fame, or Vanity allur'd.

Some star malignant on my birth arose,
Some dæmon hover'd o'er my infant head,
That still to agonize with untried woes,
This the compunctions of remorse to shed.

While others reap the produce of their toil,
And sweeten labour with luxurious ease;
'Tis mine to perish on a barren soil,
The slave of those whom genius scorns to please.

I still am doom'd, wher'er my steps may roam,
To shrink beneath Misfortune's bitter blast:
Torn from my native clime, my native home,
And down life's stream at helpless random cast.

Then teach me, GOD! with patience to endure!
Arm with thy panoply my sinking mind!
Teach me! (how hard!) to be content, tho' poor!
And tho' of hope bereft, to be resign'd!

Teach me with cold indifference to survey
All that could gladden my dejected breast;
Teach me the glance of gaiety to display,
To smile in want; t' appear in misery, blest.

Teach my fond heart the joys of life to spurn;
Each rising hope, each passion to suppress;
From scenes delusive and from man to turn,
And *pleas'd*, submit to each terrene distress.

But Oh! kind Heaven! let me still retain
The ardent spirit of a generous mind!
Affections warm—and still that fix'd disdain
Of lordly pride, with gibing scorn behind.

Still let me boast an independent heart,
Which will not bow where reason does not bid:
Above a mean, beneath a glorious, part,
Content with Virtue, tho' her form be hid!

Still let me keep the valu'd friend I gain,
Who holds me his, tho' stripp'd of fortune's pride;
Within whose breast congenial passions reign,
Within whose heart each virtue does reside.

And such is he, whom late my fancy met,
In whose converse I've pass'd the social day;
Whose kindness meant my soul shall ne'er forget,
To whom I dedicate this votive lay.

And these shall all be mine; but not the rest; [come:
The task too hard each feeling to o'er-
Still must I greet each sorrow as my guest;
And mourn with anguish my unpitied doom.

Then take me kindly pillow to thy rest!
Receive a wretch the sport of endless woe:
Sleep in oblivious balm my aching breast,
And dry those tears, Affliction taught to flow!

W. M.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. JOHN LAMB'S, *for improving a Machine for extracting Fresh-water from the Salt-water of the Ocean.*

THIS machine, which is called a hearth or camboose, is used for cooking at sea, and also for supplying from the evaporation or condensation of sea or salt-water, a sufficiency of good fresh-water for the ship's use. It is made of cast-iron, or any other proper metal, of a square, oblong, or convenient figure. The front range, or fire-place, where the fuel is put, is divided in one or two parts, and one or two dampers or douters are made so as to rise up, or slide down on to the front grate; or a door or doors, oval, bulk, &c. may be made so as to close, shut up the front, and confine the heat arising from the fuel.

By raising both dampers, the fire draws under, and communicates to all the kettles, boilers, or coppers; and also supplies from the evaporation, condensation, or distillation of sea or salt-water, good fresh-water for the ship's use, at the same time of cooking. By raising up one damper only, the fire communicates to two or more boilers, or to one boiler only, as may

be required, by raising up the other damper. When no fire is wanted in the front, the dampers may be down, and the fuel introduced (into a small door, made by the side of the oven) directly under the two or more cooking boilers. All the boilers are to be placed in the back part of the hearth or camboose; and by drawing out a horizontal damper in the back side of the same, and to draw out from between the cooking boilers, and the distilling boiler, the fire will be made to draw under the distilling boiler, which boils it the most rapidly by the draught of heat, which would otherwise be lost, by going out at the flue, or common smoke-pipe. On part of the top of the distilling boiler, where the salt-water only is introduced, a moveable cover is to be fitted, and contrived to shut steam-tight: by the end or side of which to cover the other part, is to be fitted a permanent cover steam-tight also: in the center of this is to be a hole with a collar, convenient for fitting on a pewter still-head, into which the steam rises and passes along a pipe or worm into a cooling or condensing vessel. In this condensing vessel, another worm turns, along which the steam must pass; and where by the effect of cold sea-water with which the cooling vessel is to be filled, the steam is condensed, and the fresh-water flows out of the lower end into a reservoir, placed underneath. Covers, still-head, pipe, &c. are also to be placed on the top of one or more of the cooking boilers to communicate with a separate worm to be fitted in the same cooling vessel, along which the steam must pass or condense, all to be made and to operate exactly in the same manner, as is mentioned in the making and operation of the still boiler. But in the center of the moveable cover of the cooking boilers, is to be a hole in which a steam kettle is to be fitted, for cooking with steam occasionally; the steam to be let in by a tube, leading from the head-pipe or tube, fitted to the cooking boiler, and which is to pass out of the said kettle into a pipe, &c. fitted thereto, leading directly into the same worm, fitted in the cooling vessel. In the vessel there must be a hand pump for throwing the water out when it becomes hot, so as to admit cold sea-water, for condensing the evaporation as before-mentioned.

In the use of this machine, the consumption of fuel is lessened; but its principal utility consists in confining the whole of the heat arising from the fuel consumed, to the purposes of cooking, and at the same time extracting fresh-water from salt-water for the ship's use.

Mr. JAMES BRADLY'S *of Southwark, for a new kind of Iron Bars to be used in Fire-places, for Boilers, Furnaces, Hot-houses, &c.*

THIS invention consists in making the said bars hollow instead of solid, and in leaving them open from one end to the other, so as to admit the passage of air. This is performed by casting them in the way that hollow things are usually cast, and of any form or shape required. The dimensions generally used for large fire-places are described in a plate. And care being taken in placing these bars, so that the air may have free entrance and exit at both ends, they may be kept cooler than solid bars, not being subject, like these, to be burnt or wasted by intense heat. Holes are also made at the lower edges of these bars to admit the air, in case of the ends being stopped up by mortar, or the carelessness of workmen in placing them. These bars not only last longer than the common ones, but they prevent the coals from burning into clinkers, and are equally as cheap as the common sort.

Mr. JOHN NORTON'S, *for a new-invented Pump.*

THIS pump is so constructed as to produce a continued or uninterrupted stream, by placing the piston, or plunger worked in a new and peculiar manner in the working barrel, (if the same be fixed horizontally) between four apertures, two of which supply the water, &c. from the sucking-barrel into the working-barrel, and the other two convey the same away into the delivering-pipe. The peculiar mode of working this piston, consists in making it raise the water, or other liquid alternately, through each of the apertures connected with the suction-pipe; and forcing it alternately, through each aperture conected with the delivering-pipe, from

whence it issues in a continued stream.

The further operation of this pump is illustrated by several figures.

Mr. STANLEY'S, *of Gainsborough, for a Method of tanning Leather, without Bark or Mineral Astringent, excepting in the tanning of Backs and Bends.*

THIS new method does not differ from the common mode in any other respect than the saving time and expense, the preparation of the ouze, or astringent liquor, and the materials of which the same is composed, excepting that the hides, &c. previously to their being put into the ouze, are put into a preparation of bran and water, and left in it two days. The ouze, or astringent liquor, is made of Aleppo galls, tormentil, or sept foil root, and Bengal catechu; viz. half a pound of Aleppo galls, five pounds of tormentil, and one ounce and a half of Bengal catechu. The above materials are powdered, and put into a copper with seventeen gallons of water, and boiled as long as the tanner may think proper. When boiled, the liquor is pumped out of the copper into the vat, there to remain till cold; the skins are then put in, and handled frequently, twice, thrice, or oftener in a day, if thought necessary; then to remain undisturbed for twenty-five days, according to their thickness; when taken out and dried in the usual manner, they are ready for the currier. The materials for the liquor, both for hides and skins, are the same; but the operation is something different; for, after the hides are put into it, they must be frequently handled for the first six or seven days, and then remain quiet for a fortnight; then taken up and handled frequently for about two or three days more, after which they are to be handled at intervals, as the tanner may think proper, for ten or twelve weeks, according to their thickness, and then dried in the usual manner. But for tanning thick hides for backs and bends, it will be necessary to add to the former materials for composing the ouze, or liquor, the same quantity of good oak bark as of tormentil or sept foil root.

A skin tanned agreeable to this improved mode, may be seen at the Repository of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in the Adelphi.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THOUGHTS *on the* EXPEDIENCY *of* DISCLOSING *the* PROCESSES *of* MANUFACTORIES; *being the substance of two Papers lately read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By* JOHN CLENNEL, F.S.A. Edinburgh and Perth.

MR. CLENNEL'S first part, divested of its oratorical embellishments, dwells upon the importance of his object in revealing all the principal secrets and discoveries in arts and trades—from the Hieroglyphics of Egypt down to the Hat-makers of Europe. He thus, as it were, laments the lost secret by which the enormous masses of stone, "the Druidical remains," were piled upon each other. The cement used by the ancients in building, he observes, is another instance, which, but for mystery, might not now have been that of unsatisfied enquiry; in vain have hitherto the builders of the present times attempted its discovery. The composition known to the ancients by the name of Glesum, possessed properties partaking in some degree of the brilliancy of our glass, and the ductility of a metal; Petronius Arbiter tells us of a person who formed a cup of this substance, that could bear throwing down in a violent manner on the pavement, without any further injury than a bruise, which was beat out again by a hammer. The mode pursued by the ancients in dying the Tyrian purple, the old art of staining glass, the ancient method of working gems, in short, the preservation of all those arts whose extinction is so frequently deplored, would not only have saved an immensity of labour in prosecuting enquiries for their re-discovery, but that, together with the time and expense consumed in such researches, might have had other and more useful directions. In this view, it is much to be regretted that no earlier intercourse had taken place between the European and Asiatic nations; or rather, that a de-

sire to penetrate into their sciences had not sooner unfolded itself. What shall we think, if the illustrous discoveries of our European philosophers, have been anticipated, by more than a thousand years, by the Brahmins of Indostan, as Mr Maurice more than insinuates in the 7th vol. of his Indian Antiquities.* And to what is so much destruction of usefulness, labour, expence and time, to be attributed, but the secrets of the compositions being in the possession of prejudiced men, whose fears for the spread of useful knowledge found its equal only in the ancient priesthood?

Formerly, from the jealousy of the coal-proprietors in Scotland, almost every colliery had its own vocabulary, and the workings were concealed with the greatest care. The consequence was, that much valuable fuel was lost, or locked up from the market.

From the lost arts, and the lost information of past times, the transition is easy to those whose secret is at present confined to one nation. "In the East Indies, the natives, by processes very simple, produce dyes, that European manufacturers have in vain endeavoured to imitate. The paints of China cannot be paralleled in Europe, for the sweetness and brilliancy of their colours, all of which there is good reason to believe are extracted from the vegetable kingdom only. The Indians of America, it is also well known, have many beautiful dyes, with which we are unacquainted: and in Africa the negroes, and the natives of the Brasils, have many plants that furnish inestimable dyes, which are totally unknown to us. Here, then, opens up an immense field for improvement that cannot be exhausted. The natives in Scotland, and other northern parts of Europe, know how to extract beautiful dyes from many plants of no promising appearance. Among lichens and mosses, in particular, the variety of colours that may be obtained, is almost infinite; some of them inimitably beautiful*." The mode of making Russian leather, that also of forming shagreen, said to be manufactured by the Tartars, the various varnishes of the ingenious and industrious people of China, the composition of their porcelain, together with their modes of dyeing, painting, and enamelling it; we might also instance the kindred manufactory at Dresden, and many others, which, from the confinement they suffer, do not improve; besides that, in proportion to their concealment, so is the risque of their loss to the community.

Let us now turn to the second part of our subject, and give instances to prove the direct advantages attending disclosure. May we not assign, without fear of contradiction, not merely as one operating cause, but the sole cause of the improvements of Agriculture, that it has courted science to contemplate its concerns, that in almost every county of the united kingdom well informed and liberal minded farmers are now found, who freely disclose their methods for the inspection or information of the public; and the consequence is, that not the public only, but themselves, are benefited by such liberality. One of these improvements it may be allowable to mention, without, disparaging the rest. Here he instances the threshing machine, and then appeals to the improvements in medicine and astronomy. And he observes with respect to the improvements already introduced by chemistry into some of the arts: It is known that bleaching, dying, calico-printing, and a small portion of the rest are daily enjoying the benefits of her labours. Engines too, throughout the cotton, woollen, and linen-manufactories, have been suggested, carried into effect, and are yet improving; An Arkwright has planned his models, and produced his machinery: Edmund Cartwright has added further improvements, and from the successful conjunction of science with mechanics, by Bolton and Watt, we would almost be persuaded of the unlimited improvement of steam-engines, and their universal adoption wherever mechanical agency can be employed. Is it secrecy, or manly and unfettered communication, that has produced all this? Is it prejudice or science?

Mr. Clennel censures the effects of an absolute prohibition to examine

* Dissertation on the Literature of the Hindoos, pages 570 to 826.

* Bee, by Dr Anderson, vol. ix. page 285.

the processes of manufactories, which is exhibited so frequently to the public eye in "No admittance here without leave," and this prohibition bears the name of prudential caution! Surely he observes it is time to give it a title more expressive of its consequences in society; nay, so confined a view do we take of our own interest, that we yet meet, in common language, with "The mysteries of such a business," "The secrets of such a process." In our very printed indentures of apprenticeship, in uncouth and barbarous language, we have sentiments urging secrecy and reserve, congenial with their antiquated phraseology. It ought to be observed however here, that the openness for which I plead, does not, by any means, extend to secrets of profit or loss, strictly so called.

The Lecturer combats in strong terms the objections, that the disclosure of the machinery or method of performing any operation would prejudice the inventor; or that any developement of the operations of manufactories would tend to place objects in the sight of ministers for the *onus* of taxation. Mr. C. also contends, that men of science and liberality will not be wanting even among manufacturers, who will not only be both able and willing to display their respective processes, but to add to their communication, the improvements they have discovered.

The late Mr. Wedgewood, he observes, had a meeting every fortnight at his house, of all the master potters in the neighbourhood, where his discoveries were freely described, and their improvements, if they had made any, were as liberally communicated.

About six years ago, "a friendly association of the iron-masters of the counties of York and Derby, was instituted for the purpose of freely discussing the several subjects connected with their important manufactory; and of mutually communicating their various improvements to any individual member, in order to the general benefit. This idea was proposed by Mr. Dawson, of Royd's Hall, the able director of the Low-Moor Iron-works."

To these can now be added a third instance of equal liberality, but with this difference, that whereas the two former received nothing of immediate personal advantage, but what was part, as it were, of a general stock, the following had a slight recompence presented him, though probably the gift was made more to shew a sense of their gratitude and of his patriotic sentiments and exertions, than offered as a reward. The following is copied from the Chronicle, a weekly paper, published at Newcastle, by Mrs. Hodgson. "On the 19th of February, 1807, died William Simpson, Esq. at Lasswade; he was the first who introduced in England, into the paper-manufactory, the improved method of bleaching, by means of the muriatic acid, and he generously communicated the result of his long and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a present of a handsome piece of plate."

Upon these communicative gentlemen the Lecturer passes a compliment perfectly poetical, and then takes a view of manufactories, as resembling, to an unpractised eye, "the stars of heaven;" like them, too, he observes the indistinctness of our present field of view confounds us almost at our first approaches: but being separated, like them, into divisions or constellations, we can examine them at leisure, obtain arrangement, and consequently we can examine them with effect. A division of manufactories may be accomplished in something like the following manner, chemical, mechanical, and those which partake of the two. Under the first may be classed, the productions of salt, alum, copperas, prussian blue, &c.; under the second, the cotton, worsted, linen, and silk manufactures may be arranged; and under the third, the smelting of metals, which requires a combination of chemical and mechanical knowledge.

There are two reasons which have been urged, why we have so seldom found manufactories displayed by their owners; the infrequency, and the supposed impropriety, of the union of literature and business: but these have been so ably replied to in the first volume of the transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, by Mr. Henry, and by Dr. Barns in the second volume of the same work, that it might be con-

sidered presumption in me offering any additional remarks. I shall therefore conclude this part in the words of Dr. Gregory, on the Usefulness of Literature, in the fourth volume of the above work, "I have attempted to arrange my ideas on a subject which I should wish to see taken up by some more able hand, but which appeared to me of too much importance to be utterly neglected."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

AT their late usual meeting, after receiving presents, and proposing and balloting for members, Sir H. C. Englefield Bart. in the chair, Mr. Carter exhibited some exquisite drawings of Waltham Abbey in the true Saxon style of architecture, this edifice being built before the Conquest, about the year 1062. Several Roman coins and copper basons, the latter probably used for divination, were also exhibited.—Mr. Weston presented to the society a fac-simile and translation of the inscription on the piece of ordnance in St. James's park, brought from Egypt. This inscription states the date of its foundry in 920 of the Hegira, viz. 1542 of the Christian æra, and also a description of its powers; as, "There is nothing can stand before me but I destroy and tear to pieces: in my belly is fire, in my mouth thunder and death.—Dr. Neil exhibited the horn of a rhinoceros, found near Cairo finely carved, with several wellexecuted figures of animals in basrelief, about two feet long, and at the base nearly six inches in diameter. It is cut into the shape of a Turkey slipper, only with a spout like a mouth at the small end. A curious cup was likewise exhibited, on which the inebriety and excesses of Noah, Lot and his daughters were delineated. This cup in its form, resembles a cylinder, made of walnut lined with tin; it is supposed to be very old, and contains about two quarts: it is evidently the workmanship of an age when biblical characters were the chief subjects of art.

FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IN a report made to the Mathematical and Physical Class, it appears that, in January last, M. Descotils read a memoir, in which he proved by experiments, that the iron spar varied in the proportions of its constituent principles; hence he accounted for the differences required in its metallurgic treatment. The principal object of his research, at that time, was the difficulty of fusing some of them. The comparative analysis which he made, led him to conclude that the magnesia frequently found in them, in large quantities, was the cause of their infusibility: and hence, as the process for dissolving them consisted principally in their exposure to the air and rain, either before or after roasting, he conjectured that the processes had no other effect than that of separating the magnesia.

Since the period before mentioned, a second memoir from M. Descotils has furnished substantial proofs of the explanations he had offered before.

All the infusible kinds of iron ore have been found to contain some of this earth; and even when a portion of the same was added to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. And as the exposure to the air, or humidity facilitates the fusion, it is ascribed to the sulphuric acid which is formed by the decomposition of pyrites and the dissolution of the magnesia.

This theory of M. Descotils was at first rejected by M. Hassenfratz; he asserted that he had examined several kinds of fusible spathic iron, which contained no magnesia, and he explained the action of air and moisture, from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral. This gentleman, having made some fresh experiments, has since withdrawn his memoir.

From the observations of M. Descotils it evidently follows that there is no external character to distinguish whether a sparry ore be fusible or not; but he has pointed out chemical means of determining their nature, which means are easily put in practice. In fact, he has thrown much light on the working of sparry iron ores. Hence he explains the modes used in the Catalonian forges, where the different species of ore are treated according to the nature, number, and quantity of the principles they contain. The product they afford is according as the operation is conducted. Sometimes it is cast steel, malleable iron, or some

mixture of the two. On this occasion he is surprized that no one has thought of establishing a manufactory of cast steel in the Pyrenees. And as his memoir may prove a very advantageous guide to the iron-master, it is hoped the Institute will order it to be printed in the volumes of its foreign contributions.

M. Vaugelin has also commenced a series of experiments to discover the differences in the qualities of iron. He has not only analyzed the ores and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it; the scoriæ, and other refuse. The bad quality of some iron, he ascribes to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia: hence it should be the first object of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. He has also discovered that the composition of iron, and especially the sublimed matter that adheres to the furnaces, strongly resemble that of the atmospheric stones, from whence he offers a new and plausible theory of this surprising phenomenon. The only difference between the sublimed matter and these stones, consists in nickel in the latter. As much of this sublimated matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vaugelin conceives it may contribute to the formation of the aërolites or atmospheric stones; but how these metals get into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses as several of the stones in question, remains to be accounted for.

On a kind of Death from Cold which may be presumed to be only apparent. Read by M. Du Pont De Nemours, at the first Class of the Institute.

M. De Nemours after enumerating all the variety of reptiles, &c. that remain in a state of torpidity during the severity of winter in frozen climates, observes, that the stupor which cold brings on upon human bodies is not painful but pleasurable. That sleep is an asylum in which life fortifies itself, expending less, and husbanding its resources; that it is even a protection from the injuries as well as the pains of cold; and that it renders living bodies more capable of retaining heat, by diminishing their conducting power.

He observes when the cold increases with too much violence, man becomes insensible to it. If one of his limbs freeze, he does not perceive it till he is informed of it by others. On the contrary, he fancies himself at length growing warmer; and if no one of his limbs be more affected than another, his state seems pleasurable; he feels a seducing and delightsome propensity to sleep; he is angry with his friends who urge him to continue his course: he intreats them to let him close his eyes for a few moments; he falls asleep, and appears dead like a dormouse. Still it is not supposed that the man is really dead; doubtless he would sleep deprived of thought and motion for some time, if he received no succour; but then he would really and completely lose his life, after his fat was consumed; or after the habit of the vital functions had been entirely extinguished by a frost too severe, or so long as to stop the alimentary transfusion of the fat, or to stiffen the organs so far as to cause an absolute cessation of their secret movements.

M. De Nemours contends from the known practice of the means made use of to restore a single limb which has been frozen, that according to all analogy, the same circumstance would take place with respect to the whole of the limbs, if the same or still greater precautions were observed, if the delay of succour be not too long, and if its application be not too rapid. Thus then he presumes, that the path is opened, and the first steps taken towards a constant and complete theory of the effects of cold on plants and animals; but though opened it is not sufficiently explored: He thinks that of the important phenomenon of the life and death of men, frozen, or simply laid asleep by cold, we know nothing certain, with respect to the transition from one stage to another. It appears therefore to M. De Nemours to be an object worthy of the Institute to indicate the proper path of inquiry; to ascertain whether man be in fact like the bear and the marmot to be benumbed and laid asleep without killing: whether it be true that he can endure being completely frozen like the serpent; and whether in this extreme case, a gently graduated warmth

applied in time, and slowly developed would, or would not, restore life. He thinks judicious means used for this purpose would certainly succeed; and with this view he thinks every particular even to the minutest, that the monks of St. Bernard, and the guides to the glaciers could give, should be collected; and that four Academies of Europe should be invited to pursue these investigations. The four Academies best qualified, he supposes to be those of Petersburgh, Wilne, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. To this point he thinks political circumstances can be no obstacle; he observes "neither our Emperor nor the King of England has disapproved your communicating with the Royal Society of London for the interest of the sciences."

In the Electorate of Hanover he observes, the University of Gottingen was protected by the French army. "The republic of letters is always neutral."

M. De Nemours concludes with observing that already many drowned persons, and others, suffocated by carbonic acid, have been restored to life. These, he remarks, are two provinces which humanity has conquered from the Empire of Death, at the two extremities of his domain, and yet these two diseases so long considered as death, are totally different in their nature, and require opposite means of cure.

M. Cuvier has communicated the observations of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland on the electrical eel of Surinam; and these in M. Cuvier's opinion are extremely curious. This fish which is very common in some of the marshes of Guiana, gives such violent shocks as to stun horses, make them fall, and expose them to be drowned. It is in this way that possession is obtained of the Gymnotus or electrical eel; because when it is exhausted by a quick repetition of these shocks it may be seized with impunity. M. de Humboldt placing his feet on one of them, and falling down, experienced so severe a shock after being drawn out of the water, that the impression continued upon him the whole day, and put it out of his power to judge of its true nature. When slight shocks are received they produce a particular tremulous motion; a species of *subsultus tendinum*. A full shock from the electrical eel resembles the pain which is caused by galvanizing a wound. The shocks depend on the will of the creature, and are communicated by it without any apparent motion. When taken and preserved, in proportion as it is better fed, and the water it is put in, more frequently renewed, the shocks it gives are more violent; nor do they ever cease till the creature is deprived of its brain and heart. They may be propagated in the same manner as shocks by the common mode of electricity: but it is not necessary to come into contact with the water it is kept in, nor yet to form a circle, or touch the creature in two places.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

EARL GREY, *whose Death we mentioned in page* 461 *of our last.*

HIS Lordship began his military career on the continent in Kingsley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755, he obtained leave to raise an independent company, and on the 21st of January 1761, he was promoted to the rank of a field officer. At the taking of Bellisle, he accompanied General Hodson, and commanded the 98th regiment of foot; but the regiment being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half pay; but even during peace he was so fortunate as to obtain the rank of Colonel, and was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to the King. On the breaking out of the American war, he was again called forward, and arriving at Boston just before its evacuation, General Howe thought so highly of his abilities, as to appoint him to a separate command. He was also invested with the local rank of Major-General.

Towards the autumn of 1778, General Grey was obliged to obey his orders in the destruction of the shipping, stores, and magazines at Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. On his return, he surprised a regiment of Ame-

rican light dragoons in a barn near Taapan, nearly all of whom, notwithstanding their inability to resist, would have been killed with the bayonet, but for the humanity of one particular officer, who gave quarter to the whole of the fourth troop. After the peace intervened, General Grey was indebted to the friendship of a noble Earl, afterwards a Marquis, for a seat in the House of Commons. In 1782 and 1783, he received a regiment of dragoons, together with the Order of the Bath. In 1793, he was employed as Commander in Chief of the forces destined to attack the French West Indies. Previously to this, he had led a small body of troops that took possession of Nieuport in maritime Flanders. In conjunction with Sir John Jervis, on February 3d, 1794, they proceeded against Martinico. A few days after three separate landings were made; Pigeon Island was captured; St. Pierre seized; Bellegard's camp occupied by a bold and decisive movement; Fort Louis obliged to surrender on the 20th; and lastly, Fort Bourbon, where General Rochambeau commanded in person, surrendered also on the 23d of March.

St. Lucia was the next object; it was taken with little difficulty, and the Saintes seized without the loss of a man. Guadaloupe being also attacked, on the morning of April 19, the Fort Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the same month.

This West Indian expedition, however, did not terminate so advantageously as was expected; for a French armament arriving from Europe with about fifteen thousand troops, they retook Guadaloupe, partly in consequence of conferring immediate freedom upon all the slaves, and thus arming a powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties; hence, though General Symes attacked the French in the towns of Point a Petre, while Sir Charles Grey in case of his success, was prepared to storm Fort Fleur d'Epée; as the former proved unsuccessful, the whole was abandoned. Still, St. Lucia and Martinique, for a time, proved valuable and serviceable colonies to England.

Soon after Sir Charles Grey's return, he was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey, and on the death of General Lascelles he was made Colonel of the third or King's own regiment. The southern district was also confided to his superintendence during the latter end of the late war with France. And on June 21, 1801, his Majesty was pleased to exhibit a further mark of his approbation, by a patent creating him Baron Grey de Howic, in the county of Northumberland.

His Lordship's remains were conveyed from Fallowden House, Northumberland, for interment at Howick, where they were deposited in the family fault. The funeral was attended by the present Earl and Countess, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Grey, and the Hon. Commissioner Grey. The late Earl was Aid-de-Camp to Prince Ferdinand, at the battle of Minden, where he was wounded in the foot.

Mr. Abraham Newland, *(whose death we mentioned in page 452 of our last,)* was born in 1729 or 30, at the house of his father, a baker, in King-street, Southwark. His manners were affable, his deportment genteel, and his activity and attention even to the latest period of his doing public business, exhibited a laudable pattern to the junior clerks. His mode of transacting business was eminently methodical; and he even gave offence to a few of the subscribers to the voluntary contributions in aid of government, by a rigid and minute attention to the provisos of the act of parliament, and the instructions of the directors. On this occasion, the zeal of some of the newspapers got the better of their discretion, and they became severe on the character of a gentleman who generously contributed 200l. towards the very measure to which they supposed him an enemy.

Another instance of Mr. Newland's liberality was this; a sum being wanted to rebuild the church of St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, he instantly advanced it at the usual interest, though he could have readily turned it to a better account.—During a period of nearly forty years he was scarcely ever known to have been absent a day from the Bank, excepting

when detained by some trifling illness; notwithstanding which, Mr. N. was eminently susceptible of conviviality; and as for a jest or a good story, it is said no man relished them better.

When the will of the deceased was proved at Doctors Commons, the duties payable upon the same under the legacy act, amounted to 1400l.

The remains of this memorable servant of the public were removed on Saturday, Nov. 30, from his dwelling at Islington, to the Bishop's vault, in the parish church of St. Saviour, Southwark. The coffin was covered with black velvet, and finished in a very elegant manner. The procession passed the bridge at two o'clock, in the following order:

Street Keepers.
Undertaker on horseback, two Pages attending ditto.
Two Staves Men on horseback.
Six Cloak Men on ditto.
A Lid, with Black Plumes and Feathers.
Hearse and Six Horses with the Body.
Six mourning Coaches and Four, with his Friends.
His own Coach, and the Carriages of his Friends.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

A NEW and improved edition, being the 16th, of Dr. Prideaux's Old and New Testaments, connected in the history of the Jews and neighbouring nations to the time of Christ: to which is now added a full and interesting Life of the author, which contains his own defence, and illustration of certain passages in the connection, embellished with eight new maps and plans, and a portrait of the author, will speedily be published in four volumes octavo.

Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the creation and fall of man, printed uniformly with Prideaux, and to complete his work, with notes, and revised and corrected by Adam Clarke, A. M with new maps, in four volumes octavo, will shortly be published.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads edited by Mr. Finlay are now nearly ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater number of these ancient poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some remarks on the early state of romantic composition in Scotland.

A Novel in three volumes by the Citizen of the World is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.

An English gentleman left in a diplomatic capacity by the commander of the forces at Buenos Ayres, intends giving to the public, an Historical Work of the Spanish viceroyalties in South America. To assist him in this undertaking he has had access to libraries in Buenos Ayres, containing documents which have never yet been consulted by those who have hitherto written on the subject.

Wyhenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch are printing at the Clarendon press; and the first volume will soon be ready for publication.

M. J. L. Bond, architect, has translated the Latin work of Vitruvius. This work will be illustrated with plates very different in their subject and manner of treatment from any that have appeared either here or upon the continent; it will form one handsome volume in quarto, and will be illustrated with notes, historical, critical, and descriptive.

Mr. Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-School, has in the press, a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the use of the upper forms in Schools. The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to acquaint boys with the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who, on account of their general want of interest, or occasional indecencies, have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

The author of the theatrical criticisms in the weekly paper called "The News," has nearly ready for pub-

lication, a volume of Critical Essays on the performers of the London Theatres, including general remarks on the practice and genius of the Stage.

A Farce in two acts, called Antiquity, is in the press, written upon the dramatic principles of the same author.

Mr. F. E. Ritchie intends to publish, in one volume octavo, an account of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon, Esq.

Mr. Cromek, the engraver, having lately been in Scotland, is said to have been so fortunate in consequence of making enquiries where Burns, the poet, resided, to recover as many papers and letters from his acquaintance and connections, as may form a volume in octavo.

Mr. Sowerby, author of British Mineralogy, English Botany, &c. intends to publish a new arrangement of colours; to shew the most proper mode of mixing them, by a new, natural, and simple method, for mineralogical, vegetable, and animal descriptions or representations, by shewing the means of producing the primitive and prismatic tints from light, through all possible variations and mixtures, to brown, black, and darkness, with a chromatometer, for the primitive tints, and a chromatic scale, or list of colours, and also a list of coloured substances necessary for painting in water or oil.

The works of the late Dr. Kirwan, dean of Killala, are preparing for publication, and are expected to make their appearance in the course of the winter.

Oxonia Depicta, or a History of the Halls and Colleges of the University of Oxford, will soon make its appearance, illustrated by a series of picturesque and architectural views, by Storer and Greig.

The Rev. C. Wordsworth is preparing an Ecclesiastical History for publication, containing the lives of eminent persons, connected with the history of religion, from the revolution.

Mr. John Sadler of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has announced the publication of an Encyclopedia of Manufactures, in which every raw material will be traced from its growth, till it comes into the hands of the workman. The various modes of fabrication, the improvements of each art, their history and progress, will be amply detailed and enlarged upon.

Mr. William Nicholson's New Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy and the application of Chemistry to the useful arts, will contain more matter than any other in the English language.

The statement among the literary articles, that the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Hedericus was destroyed by fire, is erroneous. So far from this being the case, his interleaved copy of Hederic's Lexicon with all his collections, is now as it always has been, in the hands of Mrs. Wakefield. It seems the author of this report confounded the Lexicon with Mr. Wakefield's Lucretius, the remaining impression of which, consisting of a large number of copies, was burnt with Mr. Hamilton's printing-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Griebel, a clock-maker at Paris, has invented a clock without weights, of a globular form, the dial-plate of which is transparent, and by means of one of Argand's reflecting lamps, the figures are shewn to a great distance. What is the most ingenious is, that neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum, cast any shadow. The light may be made stronger or weaker, and adapted to the sick chamber, or even to clocks in the most public places, where it will answer the purpose of a time-piece and a lamp at the same time.

A medical gentleman, it is said, has invented a new mode of secret writing, which can never be obliterated by any other means than destroying the paper; and which produces ten or twelve perfect copies as soon as one, with no more trouble to the writer. The same gentleman, it is understood, wrote the article Cipher for the new Cyclopædia.

The art of enamel painting, which had begun to decline here, having been revived by Mr. Bone, some of whose works make a distinguished figure in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, seems considerably improved by Mr. Murphy, a young artist of considerable merit; besides the series of portraits of the Royal House of Stuart, copied from origi-

nal pictures, he has since copied a series of originals from the House of Tudor, now in possession of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The head of the late Duke of Leinster, by the same artist, is highly spoken of.

America.

The Missionary Society of the United States have sent their agents amongst the Indians, but, with the exception of the Quakers, few have succeeded in producing a disposition to moral or intellectual improvement. In one village belonging to the Indians of the Delaware nation, several of the Indians read, and some of them write a little. They attend church regularly, where sermons in their own and the English language, are delivered on Sundays. The women sing the psalms and hymns with a considerable share of skill, and drinking is almost universally abandoned, which is the principal vice among them.

Denmark.

An official statement respecting the condition of Greenland has lately been published at Copenhagen, by which it appears, that in 1804 forty-seven whales were caught; five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns or sea-cows. The total population of all the northern colonies up to June 1805, was 6046 persons.

France.

As a new object of amusement, a new detonating powder is sold at Paris, inclosed in slips of cards cut lengthways. The powder is placed at one end of this carcase, and the other end is made smaller, in order that it may be more easily distinguished. The proper end being held over the flame of a candle, an explosion follows immediately, with a sharp noise and a violet coloured flame; the card is torn to pieces and scorched, and the part which the composition touched, is covered with a slight metallic coating of a greyish white.

M. Descotils having been consulted upon the nature of the substance, which is sent ready prepared to Paris, has found it to be a combination of oxide of silver, ammonia, and a vegetable substance; a combination analogous to that which constitutes the fulminating mercury of Mr. Howard. This combination, it is said, may be obtained by dissolving silver in pure nitrous acid, and by pouring into the solution, while it is effecting, a sufficient quantity of rectified alcohol, or by pouring the alcohol into a nitric solution of silver with a considerable excess of acid. Very small doses of this composition tried upon the human body, is a poison sufficient to kill the strongest animals.

Vaccination:—a report of the present state of this science has been presented by M. Champagny to the emperor. In this instrument M. Champagny has displayed great zeal for the interests of humanity in recording the names of such of the French clergy, who have been most active in propagating the vaccine among their parishioners; and the emperor has intimated to these enlightened ministers of the Christian religion, that their names should be remembered in the future distribution of church preferments. However, M. Champagny expresses his regret respecting the opposition the vaccine has met with from the ignorant in France, in consequence of the translation of some pamphlets from the English language, and suggests that his Majesty should lay some restriction upon the circulation of works hostile to vaccination.

The King of Bavaria has gone further still in enforcing the vaccine: he has ordered that, before the first of July 1808, every child in his dominions under three years of age shall be inoculated; and that every infant born in future within his dominions, shall undergo the same inoculation within three months after its birth. The inoculation in the natural manner is strictly prohibited.

The ancient Church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, being ordered to be demolished for widening the street, search was made in the interior for the coffins of Clotilda, Theobald, and Gontran, their son, when fifteen stone coffins were found, four of which were ornamented with crosses; but they had all been opened and their contents removed, probably many years since.

M. Lechenault, one of the naturalists belonging to the expedition of

Captain Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, has lately arrived at Nantes with a superb collection of natural history, and one of the most valuable selection of East Indian arms and instruments procured from Otaita, Java, and the adjacent islands. They will be deposited at Paris.

Deaf and Dumb, or Hearing by the Mouth:—An experiment has been lately made upon one of Mr. Sicard's pupils, by speaking into his mouth, and directing the sound into his ears by the Eustachian tube, which forms a communication between the mouth and the ear. Report says, the subject of this experiment repeated the words *papa* and *mamma* instantly on their being addressed to him. But this is so far from being new, that we read in our Philosophical Transactions of a person so deaf as not to hear the sound of a musket, who could nevertheless hear the ticking of a watch held between his teeth. The experiment may probably be improved.

Holland.

At present contains the following literary establishments:—The Society of Arts and Sciences, at Haerlem; the Society of Sciences, in Zealand; the Dutch Society of Belles Lettres, in three sections, the principal sitting at Amsterdam; the Economical Society; that of *Felix Meritis*; that of Agriculture; the Diligentia Society of Dutch Literature at Leyden; besides several others of inferior celebrity.

A New Dutch Journal has appeared at Amsterdam, called The Hive; but it generally lays the literature of Germany, &c. under contribution, and very rarely contains any thing original.

Italy.

A young lady of Como, who, in 1806, received a gold medal from the Society of *Encouragement*, in the kingdom of Italy, for the improvements she made in the spinning of Amianthus, has succeeded in making a paper out of that fossil, well calculated for writing and printing, and is not liable to the action of the elements. Signor Moscati, the secretary of state, has therefore caused the compliments of the new year, addressed to the Viceroy and Queen of Italy to be printed on this kind of imperishable paper.

Canova, the celebrated Italian sculptor, has finished two figures of the pugilists, Kreugas and Damoxenos. Each stands on a different base, but they form but one groupe, because no object could be discovered in the disposition they affect if they were separated. The history of these two combatants is related by Pausanias. Kreugas and Damoxenos had fought for a whole day without either of them being beaten: to decide the contest, they agreed that each should be at liberty to give his adversary a blow wherever he pleased. Kreugas discharged his on the head of Damoxenos, but without being able to knock him down. The latter, in his turn, required Kreugas to hold up his left arm, and struck him so violent a blow on the belly, which was stretched by this position, as to bury his fist in the entrails of his unfortunate antagonist, who died on the spot. The artist has taken the moment in which Kreugas has raised his arm to receive the blow which Damoxenos is preparing to give him; but it is obvious that the circumstance is not happily chosen, for Kreugas, who retains on his left hand the band employed by pugilists, seems rather to be the assailant, than the party assailed. In the execution of these statues, the muscles are said to appear too prominent; however, in the heroic, Canova is known to have no equal. To the mere English reader, these statues may not appear sufficiently interesting; for the pugilistical exhibitions of the ancients were frequently attended with consequences very different from our bruising matches. If the cestus, for instance, had been used in the late contest, between Gulley and Gregson, one of the parties at least, if not both, must have died a martyr to the innovation. When this formidable gauntlet was in vogue, the closing up an eye, or the breaking a jaw-bone, were only calamities of course: if the boxers of old were neither killed at a blow, nor left dying on the sand, it was esteemed a singular instance of great skill, or greater good fortune. The pancratium was a mixture of boxing and wrestling, in which every effort was deemed fair.

Portugal.

The Royal Printing Office at Lisbon

is publishing a collection, entitled *Retratos e bustos dos varones e donnas, que illustraron a nacao Portugueza, &c.* —"Portraits and Busts of Men and Women, who have illustrated the Portuguese Nation by their Virtues, their Valour, Knowledge, Talents, &c. whether Natives or Strangers, Ancients or Moderns, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Biographical Notices." By a Society of the Friends of the country.

Spain.

A picturesque and historical Journey through Spain, by Alexander Laborde, and a society of literary men and artists at Madrid, originally written in French, is translating into the Spanish language. The fourth number of this magnificent work, embellished with several plates, is wholly appropriated to the description of Montserrat:—"Montserrat," say the authors, "is very different from any other mountain: it is one of the most extraordinary places that can possibly be seen, and of course the most difficult to describe. Let us figure to ourselves an immense assemblage of cylindrical cones; a kind of sugar-loaves, resembling a variety of pyramids placed upon a pediment of rocks, standing in an isolated situation, and elevated upwards of 3000 feet above the level country. A monastery has been built upon the summit of this mountain, rich in the objects it presents for reflection, celebrated for its being the retreat of Ignatius Loyala, and the visits of Don John of Austria, son of Charles V.; Philip III. the Great Conde, and others. The present inhabitants of this mountain are divided into four classes: the monks, the hermits, the singing boys, and the converted brethren." The description closes with the following apostrophe, "Philosophers, statesmen, artists, and travellers of all descriptions, come and visit Montserrat, where each of you will feel, that to it you owe the tribute of your homage. Those among you who have studied the passions of men, and have learned to pity them, will here behold an asylum safe against the effects of those passions; those who have thought that morality is independent of religion: herein, religion will acknowledge the most beautiful work of morality—an hospital of indigent and infirm persons, supported by unknown benefactors: a convent, which, besides alms, has no revenue, but expends its income in alms only: politicians, who only value people according to their industry and the cultivation of their country, will here find flourishing gardens, ornamented dwellings, and a happy people, upon a spot to which the Romans could never penetrate, and where the very possibility of arriving is still an object of astonishment. But you artists, you will find every corner of these mountains interesting; each will offer you a new picture, and every moment of the day a more striking effect. But would you estimate the full majesty of this place and all its fragance, wait till the setting sun traces out upon the ocean the vast shadow of the mountain; till the evening breezes drive the clouds with increased rapidity across the rocks: then commence your solitary course; fear not the surrounding precipice. If an abyss has been formed all around by the course of the elements, the hand of religion has every where provided against its danger. Those paths that are called ladders, resembling the mystic ladder of Jacob, will conduct you to the summit which is lost in the clouds. Fear no robbers: crime never enters here unaccompanied with repentance. The birds alone are the inhabitants with men, with whom they live in common, because here men are as pure as in the first ages of the world, and because the place they inhabit is as beautiful as Eden."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Europe. The event excites no surprise. It has long been expected. The manner in which this family obtained the throne originally, and its conduct upon it, are things well known: and the future historian might, from the rise and fall of this house, draw many sage maxims on government to amuse the studious in their closets, without any chance of creating any influence upon any cabi-

net whatever. The court of Portugal, with a large body of forces and a considerable number of its European subjects, has emigrated to the Brazils. In South America is to be the seat of government, and Portugal is to be a colony. The prince regent, it is said in some papers, carried away with him the regrets and the most lively marks of affection of the inhabitants of Lisbon: other papers report that his departure was viewed with the utmost indifference. We are the most inclined to subscribe to the latter opinion; for our intelligence from that quarter of the world, which is not inconsiderable, has for some time past convinced us that the Portuguese were perfectly indifferent to their late government, and that they considered every change to be for the better.

As to the idea of Portugal being a colony to the Brazils, it may amuse the fugitives, but is not likely ever to be realised. The sovereign who quits his country from any urgent necessity, must retain a place in the heart of his subjects, or be master of a very great force, if he ever expects to be seated again on his throne. We look in vain in this case for either affection or numerous forces. The French are said to have entered Lisbon at the very time that the prince regent was hastening with our ambassador to the ships prepared to depart; and they just got down the river before the batteries could be properly manned to prevent their escape.

The departure of the prince is advantageous to the French. His stay would have created some trouble. The throne will now be declared vacant, and most probably be filled with one of the Napoleon dynasty. The gain to France can hardly be calculated. The wealth of the churches, the lands of the monks and nuns, the estates of the patriarch, archbishops and bishops, will afford an immense booty; and, if prudence may dictate the participation of it with some natives of the country, still enough will remain to provide for the expenditure of France for two or three years. Such an acquisition of wealth and strength to our enemies cannot but create in us uneasy sensations. We must deplore the fate of Europe, that those changes which had become absolutely necessary, could not be effected but by means of our enemies; and Portugal will be indebted for the restoration of religious liberty, and the abolition of a great deal of popish mummery to that power, which, by the dispensation of Providence, has been raised to create new things on the earth.

Between thirty and forty thousand Portuguese were upon the seas. The court, the higher nobility, and the higher clergy; the regalia, and the archives of the kingdom. In losing the higher nobility and the higher clergy, the loss to Portugal is not so great as may be imagined. There remains in the kingdom the great body of proprietors; and the intercourse with England had insensibly produced an order of men, which may in time become very valuable. These are the cultivators of the vineyards in the wine countries, who had grown to considerable wealth, and resembled in some degree our Kentish yeomanry. They had gradually become the possessors of those lands, which they once farmed; and agricultural pursuits with the frequent visits of the English, had led them to adopt more enlarged notions of government, both in church and state, than suited the views of either the nobility or the clergy. How they will assimilate with the French, time will shew: but this is a fact, that the Portugueze are very easily led, but not easily driven; and the French understand better than any people how to accommodate themselves to existing circumstances.

The royal, noble, and priestly fugitives bend their course first to Madeira, where probably many will land to wait the result of the new order of things. The prince will, most probably, make the best of his way to the Brazils; and it becomes a question, in what manner he will be received by his South American subjects. The Brazils are but little known to the English. Such was the jealousy of the mother country, that all intercourse with foreigners was prevented as much as possible. But this policy has not been entirely successful. Many, both English and French, have established themselves in the colony, and the latter are sup-

posed to have been very industrious in disseminating their new opinions. The force which the prince has with him, will probably enable him to assume the reins of government: but it is very much to be doubted, whether he will be able to govern in the same manner as he has hitherto done, and implicit obedience is not likely to form the character of the Brasilians.

To this country, the measure is of very great consequence. The trade of the Brazils will be thrown open to us: and, if we are contented with a friendly intercourse, if we leave them entirely to themselves, the Brazilians will form an alliance with us, of the greatest benefit to both parties. It may also be in our power to regain what we have lost by our misconduct at Buenos Ayres. We may encourage and establish an independent Spanish power to the south of La Plata, of which Buenos Ayres will be the capital; and, being shut out from the commerce of Europe, we shall still be a great commercial country by this new system of politics in South America. The dispensations of Providence are all founded in wisdom, however perplexed they may appear to our blindness. America is now rising on the scene of the world; and let us hope, that they will profit by our follies, and not disturb mankind by the same crimes, and murders, and wars, that have desolated the old continent. Man is not destined to be always the prey of the malignant passions: the time will come when mutual happiness shall be as much studied by nations, as at present mutual destruction. But this time we cannot expect to see in our days, and the fate of the lesser Asia may become the fate of Europe.

If we turn our eyes from Portugal to Spain, we turn from a fallen to a tottering throne. Confusion prevails in its cabinet. A tale of horror has been told by the sovereign, and it has ended in a manner so unexpected, that we know not what credit to give to the account, or how far conspiracy had digested or matured the worst of crimes. The king has accused the prince of Asturias of conspiracy: the father accuses the son of an attempt at patricide. The son acknowledges guilt, to what an extent is not ascertained: he throws himself at the feet of his father and his mother, and he is made the generalissimo of the forces of Spain. All this is made known to the world by the manifesto of the king, and by the submissive letters of the prince. Several nobles have been taken up, as engaged in the conspiracy; and, if their trials should be published, we may possibly obtain some insight into their schemes. The march of French troops into Spain, the employment of a great body of Spanish troops in Germany, the known feebleness of the Spanish government, which is very little superior to that of Portugal; all these things portend a change: but what it is to be will scarcely be known, till the stroke is struck, and the French are masters of Madrid. In the mean time, the edicts of Spain are as severe against our trade as those of France; but trade will break through many obstacles, and the smugglers will come to the assistance of human nature against any artificial obstacles.

The demon of war is not yet satisfied with the horrors that have prevailed in Europe. What we anticipated has taken place, and war has been declared by this country against its old ally the Emperor of Russia. When old friends quarrel, it is no difficult matter to find causes to cover the rupture. Russia made a declaration against us, accusing us of being indifferent friends, of sacrificing her interests to our commercial aggrandisements, and of acting basely at Copenhagen: she laid, of course, an embargo upon our shipping, and dissolved all her ancient treaties with us. We were not to be behind hand, especially when war was the question. A word and a blow seems to have been the maxim. A counter-manifesto has been issued by the King of Great Britain. It is a very long, and a very tedious one. On this side of the water it will be praised; in the Russian territories it will be condemned; and exactly in the same manner will the Russian manifesto be treated in the two different countries. What a pity it is, that a Lord Chancellor cannot be appointed for countries, as well as individuals. Human nature would gain some respite by the pleadings; and the decisions of the weakest judge will assuredly be just

as wise as those made by the mouth of a cannon. Russia is arming with great activity. It cannot be on account of a rupture with us; for notwithstanding the declaration of war, there is but little chance of the parties meeting to decide their differences in a field of battle. We may take a few of their ships, but it is folly to pretend to make any impression on the Russian empire.

Sweden still retains her king, not without some anxiety on his part for the perpetuity of the tenure. His courage is celebrated in very high terms, though we do not know of what use it has been to his country. As this is the only ally left us on the continent of Europe, we should naturally be solicitous to preserve his friendship; but unfortunately, he can do us neither good nor harm: and if he does not return to the ancient French dependance, we must expect to hear soon of another sovereign driven from his throne. It is next to an impossibility that he should remain neuter; and unless the treaty of Tilsit has given a different direction to the Russian forces, we should not be at all surprised to hear early in this year, that they have entered Sweden.

Holland has had a meeting of its states. The republicans have addressed the throne in the usual courtly stile, and the sovereign has answered with just as much dignity as if he had served a regular apprenticeship to the business. The misery of the country is, however, very great, and the sovereign feels in common with his subjects. Whilst we have some foolish people among us, to express a wish for the perishing of commerce, and hardy enough to maintain that we can exist a great people independent of trade; the King of Holland laments the ruin of his country, from the continuance of the war, and sees no method of extricating it from its embarrassments until the return of peace. The order of Bonaparte must, however, be obeyed. The regulations for the prohibition of trade with England must be carried into execution, whatever may be the consequences to Holland. It is supposed, that strenuous remonstrances have been made by the king to the emperor, but without effect: and so dissatisfied is the former with his situation, that reports are circulated of a new king to be appointed, and the present king is to receive another kingdom, more suited to his inclinations.

The king of Holland is seriously employed for the good of his country, and so is the king of Wirtemberg; and it seems that the activity of Bonaparte has put all his subordinate kings upon their mettle; and they no longer think their office a sinecure. How long this will last we cannot tell; but it is not impossible, that the stimulus given by the revolution, will produce, for some time, good effects on various crowned heads. Even the meeting of the estates, the addresses from them to the sovereign, and his answers, will tend to make the wearer of a crown reflect on the tenure on which he holds it. The want of such a tie has probably had great effect in weakening the allegiance of Spain, Portugal, and Naples, to their sovereigns. The king of Saxony continues in Poland to mind his business as Duke of Warsaw: the king of Prussia is leading an exemplary life of economy, by way of atonement for his past errors, and looking narrowly into his resources. The king of Bavaria is not idle; but we hear very little of the king of Westphalia.

The prince of Denmark retains his resentment against this country. Who can wonder at it? He has sent back the vessel which was presented to his father, and seems determined to have no farther connexion with us. We cannot blame him. The injuries he has received require a length of time to alleviate, and he cannot look on his capital without indignation at the treachery of his former friends. But it is not only indignation: he is encouraging every where his people to annoy our trade, and our navy will find employment with their privateers. What he is to gain from Bonaparte does not appear to be at all decided, and at present he must remain quiet, till the fate of Sweden is determined.

But the question continually occurs, when we are thinking of kingdoms, Where is Bonaparte? What new designs is he employed upon? On the latter subject it is in vain to speak: they appear in the moment

they are to be accomplished. After regulating the affairs of France, after magnificent entertainments, his active mind by no means seeks for repose. He has left the capital of his empire, and visited the capital of his Italian dominions. No good account of his designs have reached us. Illumination and parade naturally attended him at every town, and Venice would, of course, put on her gayest attire, to do honour to the great sovereign. But Bonaparte is not a monarch for shew. He is really and essentially a king. He has a head to contrive, and power to execute, the most important plans. Some new change will result from this journey. The pope may be transformed into a bishop, and Italy receive either a new king, or be divided between the thrones of Milan and Naples. If we should hear that Lucien Bonaparte had quitted his retirement at Rome, to visit his brother, we should certainly fix upon him for a new king; but whether Greece, Italy, or Spain be to receive him, would be a question difficult to solve.

The journey of Bonaparte to Italy naturally leads the attention to the east of the Adriatic. The French already occupy Dalmatia: the march is easy into Greece. Can Bonaparte resist the opportunity of delivering that country from the horrible vassalage under which it groans. If he speak but the word, his troops will find no difficulty in executing his commands at Constantinople. This is so obvious, that it can scarcely be conjectured that the French emperor would exchange Paris for Milan and Venice, unless he had some greater object in view than the mere regulation of his Italian states. Austria, Russia, and France, will all participate in this grand undertaking: and however disagreeable the sentiment may be to us, humanity must rejoice in the prospect of Europe being delivered from the ferocity, the ignorance, and the barbarity, of the Turks.

Great as appears to be the danger impending over the Turkish empire, the cabinet of Constantinople will not listen to any overtures from this country. Our embassy has returned without effecting any of the purposes of its mission. The Grand Signior cannot bring himself to expect any hearty co-operation from a country which has endeavoured to wrest one of his finest provinces from him, and threatened to ruin his capital. He has vigour, and he is employed really in governing, or attempting to govern. But Turkey is in a very tottering state: and if the three powers advance their troops, each will take his allotted share without difficulty. Greece will of course fall to the lot of France; and its emperor take this opportunity to unite the Romish and Greek churches.

Our troops have evacuated Egypt, and the Pacha has written a triumphant letter to the Grand Signior, with the important news of his triumph over the infidels. Never was an expedition, except that against Buenos Ayres, so ill conducted. Still the Turkish power will gain very little by this event. Egypt is nominally a province only: its government is base in the extreme. The Asiatic provinces are also in extreme disorder. We hear little of the Wahabis in Arabia, and how far the religion of the pretended prophet will be affected, cannot be ascertained, till we have a better communication with Arabia. It is not certain that the Mahometan states of Africa will be all against us. Algiers has declared war against the Americans on the usual grounds, and in fact, these grounds are just as rational as those that are set forth on similar occasions, by nations pretending to be more civilized. The Algerines claim a tribute from every power that sails on the Mediterranean: this is paid by many under the name of presents, and the right of Algiers to this tribute, or these presents, is just as clear to an Algerine, as any right which England claims over the sea, can be to an Englishman.

Sicily is evacuated by the British, and the Bourbon king is now left to himself and the fidelity of his subjects. We cannot, therefore, expect a much longer continuance of his dominion. There is a sovereign, however, who seems likely to reign somewhat longer. This is the king of Sardinia. Where he lives, and how he employs himself, we know not; nor should we have thought of him, if it had not been for an article in the papers, informing us,

that the Hon. William Hill, the brother of Lord Berwick, was appointed an ambassador to this king. It is fortunate, however, that we have still the means of keeping an embassy on foot on the continent. In spite of the French, we are not completely ejected; and unless the king goes to his island in Sardinia, we shall have two ambassadors on Terra Firma, the one to the King of Sweden, the other to the King of Sardinia. The great business of the embassy will be to put two thousands a year into the pockets of Mr. Hill, and as much into that of the King of Sardinia as this country can allow him.

The congress of the United States of America is assembled, and the president has made his usual annual speech. It created of course great interest in this country, as from it was to be collected, whether we were to be at war, or not, with this power. The speech begins with complaints on the injuries to their commerce by our fleets, and states the attempts made to preserve peace, and place their trade upon its proper footing. The attack on their frigate forms a prominent feature. Satisfaction has been demanded of our court, and it depends upon our answer, whether the unratified treaty is to be completed. As soon as the answer arrived, the president assured the house, that all the proceedings relative to the treaty should be laid before it. With Spain, the differences were not completely settled: with the rest of Europe, entire harmony has been preserved. Dangers, however, threaten nearer home, and the motions among the Indian tribes require to be narrowly watched; the nearer ones are advancing in civilization, and hopes are entertained of a long continuance of peace with them. Gunboats and works for the defence of harbours have been provided; but a regular army has not been formed: the militia, however, has had notice to be ready at a moment's warning.

The supposed conspiracy of Mr. Burr is mentioned in a manner that must excite surprise. The president states, that he shall lay before the house the proceedings of the law courts, by which it will be enabled to decide, whether the defect of conviction was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law. "Wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or create the remedy. The framers of our constitution," he adds, "certainly supposed they had guarded as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and, if these events are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means more effectually they may be secured."

The financial accounts are flattering. Within the current year, four millions of the principal of the funded debt have been paid off, and a surplus has been left in the treasury of eight millions and a half; part of which may be applied to the great objects previously decided upon, unless other powers should interfere, and make it necessary to appropriate this sum to the defence of the country. The house was consoled in those difficult times, on its being present to aid and assist with its councils; and assurances were given, that on every subject information would be afforded with the utmost dispatch, by which in a moment, so interesting to the public welfare, its proceedings might be regulated in the wisest manner.

Parties run high in America, as may be expected in a free country. In the countries of slaves, no man dares to entertain an opinion: in a land of freedom, what is warmly conceived will be warmly expressed, but due allowances are never made by cringing courtiers for the energy of human nature. The Americans, on the sea side, feel for the injuries done to their commerce; but happily for them their indignation will be corrected by the agriculturists in the interior of the country. It is hoped therefore, that the peace with this country will be preserved, by which the happiness of a very large district will be consulted. The injury we can do to the American commerce is very considerable: but then we injure ourselves at the same time; and, if we act coolly, temperately, and wisely, there is an increasing market for our manufactures for at least one hundred years more. This trade, with the demands on the southern continent, might reconcile

us to the loss of European traffic; but, if we are not very careful, the adventurous spirit of the American mariner will fill the ports of Europe, and he will become what the Dutchman formerly was, the great carrier for the commodities of the world.

Our domestic politics have excited a variety of rumours, some of a very unpleasant nature. What respects the supposed changes in the cabinet is of too trifling importance to the public to occupy much of our time, however great it may appear to those who are looking out for benefits, or anticipating losses from the accession of their friends to, or the removal of them from power. The cabinet has had enough to do with the great arrangements relative to commerce, in consequence of the prohibitions thought necessary on the intercourse of neutral powers with hostile ports. These regulations are very numerous. To add to its embarrassments, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia required an answer, which has been published in the Gazette, and a reply has been made to all the charges brought against us. The accusation of not sufficiently assisting our ally is laboured: and we still hope that the war may be carried on with words more than swords. The expedition under Sir Sidney Smith to the Tagus has been beneficial: and too much praise cannot be bestowed on our ambassador, for prevailing on the Prince of Portugal to put himself under the protection of the British flag. This seems to have been of great service, in preventing a mutinous spirit which might otherwise have arisen in the Portuguese fleet. Another expedition is fitted out under Sir Charles Cotton; the place of its destination is not known, but it is probably connected with the revolution in Portugal. On the whole, there is a degree of activity now apparent, whose effects must be left to time; but whatever may be our activity, it must evidently be confined to the sea, and there is little reason to expect that it will make any changes on the destination of the continent of Europe, of which Bonaparte is evidently at present the master.

But the rumour of the changes in the ministry arose from another cause of very serious importance to the country. The unfortunate catholic question is not at rest, nor will it be at rest, till either Bonaparte is master of Ireland, or emancipation has taken place. Whatever may have been the views of persons who made this question the grand means of tripping up the heels of the late cabinet, it is now supposed, that the country may be brought into a very perilous situation, by resisting the tolerant measure that would, without the artificial steps taken to excite a flame, have been adopted without difficulty, and carried into execution without danger. It is reported, that persons, high in the Irish church, have expressed their fears for the safety of the country, if we persist in resisting the catholic claims; and there cannot be a doubt, that our enemy will not fail to make use of every engine we leave in his power, to work upon the passions, and to delude the ignorance of our catholic fellow subjects. The danger in that quarter is apparent. Perfect religious liberty will be preached up by the French, if they land in Ireland; if they do not carry the matter farther, and profess to make the catholic the predominant church.

To effect the measures of the artful sovereign of France, a bull has, it is said, been obtained from Rome, which is to force on the catholics of Ireland the necessity of standing fast by their faith, and using strenuous exertions to regain their liberty. That the pope should issue such a bull need not surprise us; that any one should circulate it is less likely, for it is evidently treason. However, there is a danger in letting even such a sentiment be talked of amongst the lower orders of Ireland, who cannot but feel most poignantly the degradation in which they are kept. How to resist the artifices of the enemy is the question. Shall we give up? says the bigotted protestant; Shall we let a papist be on the same footing with us, who are in possession of the truth and of power? Rather let the island perish. We are sorry to see such bigotry, which evidently blinds the minds of the protestants, or the pretended protestants. For, after all, it is a mere question of prudence: and, for our own part, we had rather see popery made by

law the established religion of Ireland, than have it severed from this country.

What the cabinet has determined upon in this respect will be known at the meeting of parliament. By removing all religious restraints, you take away one impediment to the union of a people; and to us nothing in the world appears so perfectly contemptible and ridiculous, as for a legislature to deprive itself of the benefit of the co-operation of all orders, merely because some believe one thing, some another. If the legislature gave itself no trouble about such matters, we have no doubt, that Ireland would be just as composed as England: and we are inclined to believe, that if Popery had been suffered to remain the established religion of Ireland at the reformation, the number of protestants would at this day far exceed that of the papists in that country. It is our intolerance which has made them cling like the travellers in the storm to their old coat; the sunshine of candour and moderation would have opened their hearts to the benign principles of the gospel: but what right have protestants to expect to succeed, when they exceed the papists in malignity, in bigotry, in intolerance?

A variety of institutions has been formed within these few months, which are likely to call the attention of the legislature. Proprietary companies are incorporated, for the purchase and sale of all the articles of trade. They began with brewing, and threaten to attack every business. It is evident, that such concerns cannot be carried on with profit to the public, but where it is impossible to make it the business of a few individuals to attend to it; where the security of the public, or of the institution, requires a combination of a number of persons, as in the case of life or fire insurances, of canal and water-work companies; there, evidently the formation of a company is desirable: but when they come in competition with private industry, they may do a very great injury to honest individuals before the mischief can be remedied or even detected.

But among the institutions of the present day, one deserves peculiar notice. It is called the Argyle-street Institution. Its professed purpose is pleasure, or rather the laborious idleness of silly people of fashion. Dissipation is the grand article in which they deal, and every one knows what peculiar mode of life the dissipation of the masquerade and midnight hour have a tendency to encourage. The favourite object of the institution is, to use his own words, to "see an establishment in this town totally dedicated to that class, which ought to be kept separate and distinct from any other." Our readers may not easily guess what this class can be, or how it is to be formed, or where it is to exist. The great beauty of English society has hitherto been, that all ranks are so blended together, that no one is separated from the other by impenetrable bars, but all can associate with each other on terms of propriety. The man of science, and the man of fashion, and the merchant, and the country gentleman, can mix with each other, retaining sufficient of their respective characters to make their union pleasing; and it was the fault of the French nation, and one great cause of the cruelties of their revolution, that one class endeavoured to keep itself so removed from the rest, and in consequence became a martyr to its own folly. We should be sorry to believe, that there was a class in this town either wretched or foolish enough to embrace the sentiment put forth in the letter printed by the order of the society; for we know of no class, "that ought to be kept separate and distinct from any other," but that of loose women and men devoid of honour and principle.

If we cannot give any countenance to an institution which professes to separate a class of the community from the rest, and to engender the worst species of vanity and frivolity, we are happy to see endeavours of a contrary nature, and an attempt to afford to tender minds the opportunities of obtaining those improvements which arise from greater cultivation. The proprietor, whoever he is, of the Argyle-street institution, wishes to separate one class of the community from the rest, not by any arts which improve the species, but by those refinements which have a tendency to enervate and to injure

the human race. Mr. Lancaster has promulgated a system of an opposite nature, and his wish is to impart to the lowest class the advantages of education. His scheme is easy, simple, and clear; and may, with very little trouble and attention, be introduced into any town or county. He has tried the experiment with between five hundred and a thousand boys and girls in the Borough: it has lately been taken up in Kent; and we have seen with pleasure advertisements from Canterbury and Dover, announcing, that there had been meetings in those towns for the establishment of schools upon his plan; and all the children of the place will, instead of idling their time away in the streets, become profitably employed and amused, as well as instructed.

The scheme is this. The boys and girls are divided into classes; and those in the higher classes are made instructors of the lower, thus perfecting themselves in the parts they had previously learned, and gradually acquiring the power of communicating, as well as receiving, ideas. The boys are taught writing and reading at the same time: for they form the letters upon sand as they learn them, and mark down the words in the same manner as they spell them. Arithmetic is taught with the same facility: one boy dictates to the rest a sum, going over the operation with them; and thus a dozen are taught with the same ease as one. Ingenious rewards and honours are bestowed upon the proficients, and a variety of schemes are adopted to facilitate the learning to read, to write, and to cypher. We remember to have read, in the preface to Mr. Frend's Algebra, an account of what he had done in a similar manner in a school of poor boys, and the success with which it was attended encouraged him to recommend the same plan to our great schools, for the learning of arithmetic, geography, chronology, and history; but we do not hear that any one has listened to the recommendation.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Lancaster's plan will be extremely beneficial; and one grand point in his scheme was, not to cram into children's heads dogmas above their comprehension. This is indeed a duty we owe to the rising generation. What a melancholy thing it is, that so much of our time in later life is employed in getting rid of the prejudices that we have imbibed in our early years! If we would be content to teach children only what they can understand, we should do a great benefit to society: we should be acting like that judicious geographer Arrowsmith, who, instead of filling the middle space of Africa with monsters, with men whose heads are growing beneath their shoulders, has left a blank space to be filled up by those who can communicate real information. From this rule the men of Canterbury have departed: for they have ordered the church catechism to be taught in their schools. Now, without entering into the enquiry, whether the dogmas contained in that catechism are true or false, we will take upon ourselves to assert, that no two men in Canterbury, nay, not any two men in all England, agree in the explanation of this catechism: and more than that, we do not believe, that there is a single man in England who understands it. Now what a pity it is that children shall be set to learn by heart such a mass of stuff above their comprehension, and drawn up without any view to the state of childhood! We speak of it with more concern, from the remembrance of the torture it gave us in our early days: and we should be happy to contribute, to the utmost of our power, to rescue the rising generation from the evil of learning words without meaning, or which are too difficult for their comprehension.

Not only new institutions are forming for the benefit of the rising generation, but enquiries are making into the state of those in existence; and whether they have deviated from the original foundation. Among them is not one more respectable or useful than the foundation of Christ's Hospital. Rumours have prevailed, that interest had too great weight in procuring admission into this hospital, so much so, that persons of very considerable property availed themselves of that interest to procure support and education for their children, whom they were very capable of maintaining. A case of this kind has

been detected, in which it is said, that a beneficed clergyman, with upwards of twelve hundred a year, and rich connexions, has obtained an admission for his son, as under the denomination of children of poor distressed men, and widows, or fatherless children. This has led a freeholder of Middlesex to lay before the public the certificates requisite on the admission of a child; and they are of such a nature, one would think, as to prevent such abuses; but if they do not produce this effect, the attention of the governors is very properly called to the subject. The advertisements of gratuities ought strenuously to be discouraged; and such is the respectability of the directors in general, that we doubt not they will be alive to the interests of the charity.

The case of Mr. Stone, the aged clergyman, under prosecution, carried on by Mr. Bishop, for preaching doctrines not conformable to the church of England, is not concluded. Mr. Bishop has concluded, we believe, the examination of his witnesses, who are chiefly booksellers, except one person, who is a doctor of divinity, and a clergyman. To what the evidence of this clergyman goes, we do not know: but since our last, we have seen the letter written by Mr. Stone to the Bishop of London, in which he justifies his preaching by the constitution of the church of England: and, if he is not right in his opinion, the state of the clergy is very different from what we apprehend it ought to be. He quotes the solemn vow he made to his bishop at ordination, in the sight of God and the church. The bishop questioned him in these words,

"Are you persuaded, that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently, all doctrines required of necessity for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? and are you determined, out of the said Scriptures, to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scripture?" To which question Mr. Stone answered: "I am so persuaded, and have so determined by God's grace." The bishop then asked him this question: "Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word." To this Mr. Stone answered, "I will, the Lord being my helper." Now these are the solemn questions and answers to be found in the prayer-book in the ordination service; and thus every person to be ordained replies, before he has power given him to preach. Mr. Stone contends, that he has conscientiously conformed to these answers; that he has taught nothing contrary to Scripture; and, that he has endeavoured to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word. We shall see hereafter the decision of the ecclesiatical court upon these heads. To us plain men here is the authority of a clergyman, who has spent upwards of fifty years in the study of the Scriptures. Against his opinion is to be set that of Sir William Scott. The judgment of the court may, for aught we know, be according to law: but if it is given against Mr. Stone, which of us unlearned men will take upon himself to say, that it is agreeable to God's word?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Truth" from Brighton, complains that the lines on Mrs. F——'s bed in our last, are founded upon error. *Non tantas componere lites, &c.*

To "J. G." the Editor has written according to his direction.

The extract "from the *popular* and *interesting* work of the Dæmon of Sicily" is inadmissible. We never heard before of that *popular* and *interesting* production.

To "J. L Moore" we are sorry to offer a negative: but the strict line by which we regulate ourselves will not permit us on *any occasion* to forego the indispensible prerogative of *merit*.

"The Realm of Shades," from the German, has been received. Its length almost terrifies us.

"D L. S." on Cowper and Gray, next month.

"W. P" from Manchester, will be inserted with a few needful corrections.

"W. B." on the words *tramontane* and *furrow* in our next. His letter bears the post-mark of *Morpeth*. We refer him to p. 484 of the present number.

Our friend "Metaphor" shall certainly appear next month.

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REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th November, to the 20th December, 1807.

Catarrhus	20
Cynanche	5
Asthma	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6
Febris	3
Rheumatismus	5
Paralysis	4
Amenorrhœa	6
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Morbi Infantiles	7
Asthenia	18

"All Winter drives along the darkened air." THOMSON.

IN the last report we offered some general observations on the relation which exists between the living body and heat, or atmospherical temperature. Thus, the internal heat of the body is higher than the common heat of the atmosphere. This superior degree of heat is produced by the process of respiration, and is diffused throughout the whole body. Hence, there is a constant escape of heat from the surface of the body. Were heat a visible substance, we should see it constantly issuing from every pore.

This being the case, then, that there is a constant production of heat by the process of respiration, and that it is constantly passing off from the surface of the body to the atmosphere, it follows that it must pass off in a higher or lower degree, according to the heat of the surrounding medium. For example, in a day of keen frost it passes off in a high degree—hence, the sensation of cold. In a mild day it passes off in a lower degree—hence we feel agreeable. In a warm day it passes off in a still lower degree—hence we are oppressed with heat. And were the temperature of the atmosphere to rise higher than the internal temperature of the body, instead of heat passing from the body to the atmosphere, it would pass from the atmosphere into the body; and this would actually take place were it not that the sweat flows from every pore, and still keeps up the escape of heat from the body to the atmosphere, by means of evaporation.

A knowledge of these laws of heat is of the highest importance in a medical point of view. By this knowledge we understand how the body is preserved in health, and how it is injured and thrown into disease by heat: for when the heat of the body passes off in moderate or due proportion, health is preserved: but when it passes off either in too high, or in too low a degree, or when these degrees suddenly alternate, as when the external temperature changes suddenly from cold to heat, or from heat to cold, disease is produced.

The generality of the diseases which at present prevail, are produced by the heat of the body passing off in too high a degree, owing to the coldness and dampness of the atmosphere. The most prevalent disease, however, is catarrh, or what in common language is termed a cold. The general symptoms of this affection are, a sense of lassitude over the whole body, with shivering; at least the sensation of cold is increased, and the motions of the pulse are accelerated, especially in the evening.

These sympoms are seldom of long duration, till they are accompanied with a degree of hoarseness—a sense of roughness and soreness in the *trachea* or wind-pipe—some difficulty of breathing—and a cough, which is generally at first without expectoration—exciting pains about the chest, but more particularly in the breast. In some cases, however, there are pains in other parts, but most frequently about the neck and head. The appetite is impaired—some thirst arises—and a feverish lassitude is felt over the whole body.

The cure of catarrh consists in avoiding cold, its exciting cause—in preserving an equable and genial temperature, by lying in bed—in exciting the actions of the system, and promoting perspiration by warm cordial drinks, and in some instances, by stimulant medicines—and in applying heat to the deranged organs or the

local affection, by Mudge's Inhaler.

Catarrh, generally speaking, when not neglected or improperly treated is seldom a fatal disease. But neglect or mal-treatment alters the case. The patient either loses his life under the primary affection, or fatal diseases follow in its train. From a neglected or improperly treated catarrh thousands at this moment are languishing on the bed of death, and thousands and tens of thousands have gone to

"That undiscovered country, from whose
"bourn
"No traveller returns."———

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad-Street,
Dec. 24th, 1807.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

SMITHFIELD CLUB, *or* CHRISTMAS CATLE SHOW. *By a Gentleman Farmer and Improver.*

THE annual Christmas Exhibition of Prize Cattle was, as usual, held at Sadler's Repository, Aldersgate-street, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 11th, 12th, and 14th of December. The judges were appointed, and the Stock previously examined on Thursday; after which the Club adjourned to a dinner at the Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. The following persons obtained the prizes:

OXEN.—Mr. William Flower, for his Herefordshire Ox, twenty guineas, with the additional premium of ten guineas, according to the regulation of last year, for the best ox, above the weight of 120 stone; as the winner of the sweepstakes.

Mr. Sam. Chandler, for his French and Devon ox, got by a Norman bull of Mr. Cook's, twenty guineas.

Mr. Chandler, for a black Highland Scot, ten guineas.

SHEEP.—Mr. Gilbert Maltby, for his three year long woolled wedder sheep, ten guineas.

The Rev. Thomas Plasket, for three two-year old long-woolled wedders, ten guineas.

Mr. Henry King jun. for three yearling short-woolled wedders, ten guineas.

The Duke of Bedford, for three two-year old short-woolled wedders, bred and fed upon his Grace's Maulden farm, ten guineas.

PIGS.—Mr. John Rhodes, for his black-spotted pig, fifteen months old, fed on skimmed milk, and four bushels of barley-meal, ten guineas.

Mr. William How, for a half-black high Suffolk bred pig, nine months old, ten guineas.

On Friday, at four o'clock, the principal members of the Club retired from the Show to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which his Grace the Duke of Bedford presided. Among the company present, were the following distinguished agriculturists:

Lord William Russell, Lord Somerville, Robert Byng, Charles Gordon Grey, Money Hill, Richard Astley, Esqrs; the Rev. Thomas Plasket; Messrs. Barker, Burton, Cobb, King, Giblet, Hoare, Hodkinson, Honeybourne, Stone, Stubbins, Tubs, Waters, Woodgate, &c.

The following new members were elected—William Coles, R. C. Paul, John Wing, Esqrs. Messrs. Bailey, Trimmer, Gray, Sellon, Flower, Maltby, Mercer.

The business of the meeting being finished, about forty noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, sat down to dinner, who were afterwards kept together to a late hour by the spirit of conviviality, and by interesting professional conversation. The chief toasts circulated were as follow:

The King—The Queen and Royal Family—Prosperity to the Smithfield Club—The Plough—Success to good Grazing—The memory of Bakewell—The Duke of Norfolk—Small in size and great in value—Sir Joseph Banks—A fine fleece and a fat carcase—Mr. Pacey, of Gloucestershire.

On Monday, at two o'clock, a meeting of the Club was held at the Freemason's Tavern, at which the following noblemen and gentlemen were present: The Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Earl of Thanet, Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Sackville, Sir Joseph Banks, Robert Byng, John Martin Crips, Charles Gordon Gray, George Gunning, Bartholomew Higgins, Money Hill, Anthony Lechmere, Niel Malcolm, Thomas Mercer, Robert Clark Paul, Esqrs. Rev. Thomas Plas-

ket, Sir John Sebright, Charles Collis Westerne, William Francis Woodgate, &c.

The following new members were elected: Lieutenant Colonel William Cunningham, Colonel Cunningham, of Lower Seymour-street, John King, James Ingram, William Walker, John Cator, Joseph Halsey, Esqrs. The premiums and conditions for the next Show, were then taken into consideration, and the meeting adjourned to the following day, at eleven o'clock.

About five o'clock on Monday, one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair, who, after the board was cleared, and the usual toasts drank, read the adjudication of the prizes, already given, and afterwards the list of premiums proposed for the next year's Show, generally the same as the present, with the exception of a premium of twenty guineas for the best, and ten guineas for the second best ox of any description, of the weight of 100 stone, or upwards; and ten guineas for the best ox under the weight of 100 stone, fed without either corn or cakes. His Grace farther stated, that a committee had been appointed to draw up proper printed forms of certificates of the ages, work, and feeding of the several animals to be exhibited.

Anthony Lechmere, Esq. then rose, and proposed the health of the Duke of Bedford, which was drank with three times three, and great applause. His Grace, thanking the company, assured them of the full satisfaction he felt in giving every assistance in his power to the laudable objects of the society, and then drank to the memory of Mr. Bakewell, and to the health of the present Judges, with thanks for the trouble they had taken.

The Duke next called the attention of the company, as he observed, to one of the most zealous and able promoters of the objects of the club, both here as a member, and on other occasions: on which, he gave the health of Lord Somerville, which was drank with three times three, and the utmost applause.

Lord Somerville, after thanking the company, and acknowledging the propriety of confining the business of the present meetings as much as possible within the bounds of its original objects, begged to call the attention of the land owners present to the great importance of supplying our navy with hemp of our own and of our colonial growth, the importation of that article from the Baltic being now interdicted. His Lordship observed, that, although an excellent substitute is known in the Bengal sun hemp, should that hereafter fail in supplying the wants of our navy, he trusted, that, as hemp is proved to be an excellent preparation for a wheat crop, and to interfere little with the established system of husbandry upon strong soils, except in the growth of beans, for which it must be substituted, that the land owners would be found ready to forward the views of government, by raising this most essential article upon our own soil, and by relinquishing the restrictions in their covenants with tenants against the growth of a vegetable which experience has proved, does not exhaust the soil more than other crops, when not left to ripen its seed. Lord Somerville's speech was received by the company with general approbation. Printed lists were delivered to the company of the premiums for his lordship's show, which will be held on the 1st and 2d of March.

The Duke of Bedford then gave the health of the Earl of Bridgewater; and, after some pause, his Grace rose and said, that we had heard much of a late pamphlet, entitled 'Britain independent of Commerce,' whilst 'Perish Commerce' had been the language of others: happily, the present company were not called upon to decide between the different branches of our national industry; but, whilst they knew agriculture to be the foundation of plenty and of virtuous industry, they were so fully impressed with the importance of commerce as heartily to concur in

'The union of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,'

which was drank with enthusiasm. The next toast was a well merited eulogium on the improvers of Ireland, 'Mr. Foster and the Farming Society of Ireland,' which was drank with three times three—Mr. Hobhouse, the president, and the Bath and West of England Society, was the next toast—Mr. Coke—The Stewards of the Show

and Meeting—Mr. Byng and Mr. King. Those gentlemen thanked the company for the honour done them: and the Duke of Bedford, about nine o'clock, apologized, that, on account of indisposition, he was obliged at so early an hour, to leave a company who had done themselves honour, by their zeal in promoting an adequate supply of animal food in the markets for our increased and increasing population. After his Grace had retired, Robert Byng, Esq. was called to the chair; and the attention of the company was attracted by various printed papers, relative to rural economy, among which were Colonel Cunningham's proposals for the purchase of Scotch cattle on commission, and Mr. Lester's prospectus of his treatise on agricultural implements, under the title of 'The Economy of the Barn.'

At the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, 11 o'clock, at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, it was resolved, that, in future, three judges only should be elected, instead of five; and that the description of persons chosen, whether breeders, graziers, or butchers, should be left to the decision of the meetings. The report of the committee for settling the form of certificates to be sent with the cattle proposed to be shewn in future, was approved, and ordered to be printed on the back of the bills for the information of the candidates. Five eminent graziers were nominated, out of which the judges are to be chosen, on March 1st, next; and the following five new members of the club were elected, Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq. M.P. Robert Kirk, John Hutton, Henry Hoyles, and William Lester. After thanks voted to the Duke of Bedford, Robert Byng, Esq. Mr. Henry King, jun. steward for the last and ensuing year, and Mr. Paul Giblet, the treasurer, the club adjourned to the second day of Lord Somerville's Spring Show, March 2d.

The objects of this laudable institution were this year pursued with an increased ardour, by the managing members of the club, and, with the exception of the first day, the show was numerously attended. Mr. Pickford, of Hertfordshire, again exhibited his samples of Rutabaga, and of the Norfolk large globe turnip, some of which last weighed upwards of twenty pounds each. With respect to the cattle exhibited, they were generally good, few of them fattened beyond the point of utility, none of any great or uncommon interest. The Hereford ox, which won the sweepstakes, fully supported the honours of his celebrated race; he was well formed, both in length and substance, to produce all the weight he could be laid at. Indeed, the size, form, and considerable bone of the Hereford cattle ought to put those judges on their guard, who are for restricting all merit to smallness of size. Mr. Chandler's red and white ox, which carried the next prize, was remarkably ripe and well made, and of rather larger size than the Norman cross in general produces. His head and bone were very fine, with horns resembling the half long horns of the north. Lord Thanet's black Highland Scots were very neat, and certainly worth as much, or more per pound, than any beasts in the show. Query, whether this small beef may not be reckoned an article of luxury, (see General Treatise on Cattle) compared with the larger, and probably more productive in acreable weight?—A half bred ox between Hereford (apparently) and Sussex, a good beast. A two year old spotted bull, probably between the Lincoln and Durham breed, of great substance and prominency in the points, but coarse. The SHEEP consisted of long woolled new Leicester crosses, with some few pure Leicesters, and of several pens of South Downs, in which there was nothing very remarkable, excepting the close and excellent fleeces of Mr. Pickford's two. The prizes were most fairly and equitably adjudged. With respect to the pigs, they were, as is the fashion, most truly of the rare-shew sort, and seemed designed for no other purpose than to excite the mirth of the spectators. The winner of the prize, called a Berkshire, was doubly and trebly crossed with the *pug*. If these squabs are the most profitable kind of pigs, and produce the greatest weight for the meat they eat, all we pretend to, on the subject of form and shape, in our domestic animals, is mere common place flummery.

The following is a copy of the motion, of which Mr. Waithman gave notice at a court of common council: —"That statements having appeared in the public prints, (and which have not been controverted or denied) of gross abuses in the presentation and admission of children into Christ's Hospital, contrary to the rules, orders, regulations, and benevolent purposes of that charity, this court are of opinion, that it is highly necessary, as well for the honour of the lord-mayor, aldermen, commoners, and other governors of the said hospital, as for the future good government thereof, that an immediate enquiry should be made respecting the same: they do, therefore, request Sir John William Anderson, Bart. alderman, and president of the said hospital, to convene, as early as possible, a general court or meeting of the governors at large, for that purpose; and also to enquire whether any or what other abuses may exist, in order effectually to remedy the same, and adopt such measures as may prevent the recurrence of such abuses in future."

At a court of common council, on Thursday, Dec. 17, the court proceeded to consider the proper mode to be adopted for carrying into execution the proposed plan for augmenting the regular forces of this country out of the Militia, and for increasing the Militia, so far as the same relates to the city of London; when, after a debate, it was referred to a special committee, consisting of all the aldermen, and a commoner out of each ward, to consider the same. —From the tenor of the speeches, the object of this business is to render non-freemen in the city liable to be drawn for the Militia, and to put an end to their practice of taking refuge in the city.

ARCHITECTURAL FINERY.—The alterations in Carleton House are nearly completed. The saloon, or grand dining-room, which is situated between the grand drawing-room and the ball-room, is Ionic. This saloon is to form an exact circle; it is supported by porphyry pillars; the capitals and the bases are executed in silver, instead of gilt metal. The walls are painted to represent a vineyard; intermixed with the vine-leaves appear groupes of Bacchus's, and various emblems of the Seasons. The back ground of the whole of this landscape is of silver. The ceiling of this apartment is paipted to represent the sky. There is a frize, in which appears branches of vine-leaves, supported by groupes of Bacchantes; the latter are in bronze. The pannels represent different statues, painted in bronze; the architraves of the doors, window-shutters, &c. are all in Chinese trelliaze; the ornaments are of silver; the ground-work of scarlet. In addition to the decorations with which the cornice abounds, is suspended a sweeping drapery of blue silk trimmed with black velvet; in the centre of each festoon hangs a large silver star. To every door and window, and there are several of each, is attached a sweeping drapery; and instead of fringe, large silver balls are used. The anti-rooms, intended for the pages in waiting, are fitted up in the same style! — Who, in contemplating such an association of heterogeneous forms, but must lament the Gallicised depravity of modern taste!

The intended new Opera House is proposed to be built in the King's Mews, the extensive scite of which will, it is said, be leased for a long term, on an ample ground-rent, being secured to the Crown.

Married.] On the 28th ult. Mr. Thomas Bodys, to Miss Millicent Newton.——At his lordship's house, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Earl Craven, to Miss Louisa Brunton, of Covent Garden Theatre, and daughter of J. Brunton, esq. late of the Theatre Royal, Norwich. ——G. Haldimand, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Prinsep, daughter of J. Prinsep, esq. alderman of the city of London.——At Tottenham, David Pollock, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Tottenham.——At St. Anne's Church, Soho, Mr. Wm. Gilkes, of Newport-market, carcase-butcher, aged 49, to Miss Rachael Dealley, of Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 13.

Died.] Dec. 3, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Ostell, Bookseller, Ave Maria Lane.

Ye thoughtful few, to whom the names are dear
Of patient labour, and of honest care;
Who know that these the solid basis form,
Of the proud column of the social state,

Weep ye a modest youth too early lost
To life's fair prospects and applauding friends!
Ye sots and sons of senseless riot hence!
For his unsullied life was your reproach.
A life too short, yet long enough to tell,
The longest life is that which is spent well.

——Mr. James Stokes, Office-keeper to the Board of Trade and Plantations. He was born in London, and having lost his father, a page to the late Princess Amelia, whilst a boy, he was brought up a cook in the late Earl of Hertford's family. His good behaviour afterwards recommended him to Field Marshal Conway, with whom he lived in the same capacity many years. When that officer died, he was engaged in the same situation under the Duke of Clarence. Field Marshal Conway observing his very early propensity to reading, allowed him the use of his library; hence he conceived such a passion for Shakspeare, that in a short time he could repeat most of his flights by heart. To indulge his love of reading, he took a tavern at Brentford; but trusting to his servants, his affairs became deranged: this the Earl of Liverpool hearing of, procured him the place of Office-keeper to the Board of Trade, which he filled during fifteen years. The late Mr. Barry, the historical painter, used to pass whole evenings with him, and used to be entertained with his remarks on our immortal bard, as Mr. Stokes's passion for the drama was unbounded. To understand the French authors he studied it so far as to relish the beauties of Moliere. He died of a dropsical complaint, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried in St. Margaret's church. ——At Abb's Court, Surrey, the Dowager Countess Bathurst. ——In the 74th year of his age, Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's Inn, a gentleman eminent in the profession of the law, a man of real merit and intrinsic worth, whose loss is deeply lamented by his wife and family, and a large circle of acquaintance. ——At his house at Hammersmith, Mr. Isaac Bell. The deceased had settled his worldly affairs previous to his death, he having communicated to his daughter on Saturday morning, his full conviction that he should not live to transact some necessary business on Monday morning. The deceased was a relation of Mr. Bell, the once supposed prophet in the Edgware Road, who died a few months since, and he was originally a shoe-maker in Oxford-street. He was taken violently ill with a bowel complaint on Sunday night whilst in bed, which carried him off in about three hours.——Mrs. Macklin. She was the wife of old Macklin, the actor, and originally his servant. His first wife was an excellent actress. He had a son by her, who was intended for the bar, and who possessed talents, but with all the odd humour of his father. He died long before his father's exit from the stage of life. Mr. Macklin had also a daughter, who possessed considerable theatrical talents.——The Hon. Peter de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, at his seat on Hillindon Heath, aged 69. ——In his 72d year, John Bourmaster, esq. Admiral of the Blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity, in the service of his country.——At his house, in Grosvenor-place, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.——At his house, in Spring Gardens, in his 65th year, Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq. 36 years representative in Parliament for the county of Donegal, in Ireland.——In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Vice Admiral John Pakenham, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, aged 64.——Aged 74, the Right Hon. Viscountess Irwin, relict of the late Right Hon. Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsom, Yorkshire. Her ladyship was mother to the Marchioness of Hertford, Lady Wm. Gordon, and Mrs. Meynell, relict of the late Mr. Meynell, of Hoare Cross, Staffordshire. By the death of this lady, the Marchioness of Hertford is tenant for life to the estates of her late mother. Mr. Meynell of Hoare Cross, her ladyship's grandson, is next in remainder.——Aged 72, Henry Barker, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the Court of Chancery for fifty years past, in a very extensive practice in that Court. He had but just retired from business.——In Edgware-road, aged 48, the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks, to which living he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Davie, Master of Baliol College, in 1793. He was a native of Antigua,

and related to several of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British Settlement of Sierra Leone; and on his return to this country was presented to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his charge, as well as an able and successful minister of that Gospel, which was his own support through various trials he had to combat with in life, and happily in his experience afforded a source of unfailing consolation under the last struggles of dissolving nature.——In Charlotte-street, D. D. Addison, esq. of the late regiment of Maryland Loyalists, raised in 1776, disbanded at the peace, 1783.

STATE PAPER.

His Majesty's Declaration, in answer to that of the Emperor of Russia, dated Petersburgh, October 20.

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia, in the conferences of Tilsit. But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarassment of those new counsels and connections, which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St Petersburgh since the Peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint: but he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impresion already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty nevertheless directed the demand of that explanation to be made not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendency in the counsels of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connexion, and whose mutual interests, prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The Declaration asserts, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause, in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain, of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness, the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove, that Great Britain who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia, when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel, than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having, at any particular period of the War, effected or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coast of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen, to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the Peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence, and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of

Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally; (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction) and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the Peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interest and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian: a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those on whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of Mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France, which it is asserted his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the Treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the Treaty, in virtue of which the mediation was proposed; and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the Peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburgh) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary, there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia, (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally) and the character of those provisions, which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government: it is not, while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe, for having hesitated to repose an unconditi-

onal confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor even, if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been included under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the Sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But, until the Russian Declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France.—Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared, when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubec.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty, as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive, that in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connexion which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian Declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty, for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a Peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember, that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial Ally. But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia, to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negociations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty, that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency, to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of Maritime Law against which the armed neutrality under the auspices of the Empress Catherine was orginally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced.—Those principles have been recognised and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself, in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain; and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important, at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require. Satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity, as an independent nation.

Westminster, Dec. 18, 1807.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Intelligence of the abdication of the throne of Portugal, and the departure of the Prince Regent and all the Royal family for the Brazils, reached London on Friday, Dec. the 18th. It was brought by the Ann armed ship, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, and spoke with the Portugueze squadron on the 30th ult, having the Royal family on board.

On Saturday, the 19th, this intelligence was confirmed by the receipt of dispatches from Sir Sydney Smith, and the publication of an Extraordinary Gazette. His dispatches, dated Dec. 6th, stated that the Prince Royal of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant-vessels. It was further stated, that the Portuguese fleet was attended by his majesty's ships, Marlborough, London, Monarch, and Bedford; that one Portugueze line of battle ship was on its way to Plymouth; and that only one serviceable ship of the line and three hulks had been left in the Tagus. Eight Russian line-of-battle ships also remained in that river, only three of which were in a condition for sea. Sir Sydney Smith, it was added, having resumed the blockade of Lisbon with five sail of the line, had probably, by that time, been joined by an additional squadron of English ships.

The particulars of the above intelligence were to have been published in a second extraordinary Gazette on Monday; but this, which in substance is as follows, did not appear till Tuesday:—

The first letter, (Lord Strangford's dispatch, dated off the Tagus, Nov. 29, 1807), states, that the Prince Regent of Portugal had effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as a vassal of France. He adds, "this grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal. It has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation

adopted by His Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, His Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, His Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much His Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit Him to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th instant, his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order I caused the Arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the Court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sydney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th inst.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sydney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of His Majesty; your dispatches directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese Government should pass the bounds which His Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, &c. &c.

Those Dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative, stated by you, either of surrendering the fleet to His Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of His Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still His first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future Dispatch. It suffices to mention that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehension to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that His Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which His Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to His Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A Decree was published yesterday,

in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janerio until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the Administration of Government at Lisbon during his absence.

The following is given as a list of the ships of war which were known to have come out of the Tagus on the 29th of November.

Principe Real, 84 guns; Rainha de Portugal, 74; Conde Henrique, 74; Meduza, 74; Alfonso de Albiquerqui, 64; D'Joan de Castro, 64; Principe de Brazil; 74; Martino de Freitas, 64.

Frigates—Minerva, 44 guns; Golfinho, 36; Urania, 32; and one other, name not as yet known.

Brigs—Voador, 22 guns; Vinganea, 20; Lebre, 22.

Schooner—Curioza, 12 guns.

(Signed)

JOAQ. JOZE MONT. TORRES,
Major-General.

Sir Sydney Smith's dispatch, dated His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues West of the Tagus, Dec. 1, begins with referring to a former, containing proofs in various documents of the Portugueze government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France, operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese Government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by His Majesty of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese Government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm, and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision "to unite himself with the Continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

After this it seems Lord Strangford, who was on board the fleet, was landed in a flag of truce, and had a conference with the Prince Regent, in which, upon his reliance on the King of Great Britain's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, he persuaded him to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, which was then pledged to "establish His Royal Highnesses Government in his ultra-marine possessions, as originally promised."

When the Portuguese fleet came out of the Tagus, they were saluted by his Majesty's squadron which they returned. Sir Sydney remarks, that this firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty-one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a Power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed.

Sir Sydney went on board the Principe Real to pay his respects to the Prince of Brazil; he gives the following list* of the ships left behind, and adds, the absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama), she being under repair: her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, His Majesty and the British Nation might be supposed to dictate.

S. Sebastiao, of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair

Maria Prima, of 74 guns—unserviceable, ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.

Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready.

Princessa de Beira, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

Frigates—Fenix, of 48 guns, in need of thorough repair.
Amazona, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.
Perola, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.
Tritao, of 40 guns—past repair.
Veney, of 36 guns—ditto.

Sir Sydney concludes his last dispatch, dated Dec. 6, with observing this dispatch will be delivered by Capt. Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communication by flags of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct.

Memorandum.

The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.

This remark of Sir Sydney's, respecting the persons who were against the measure of emigration, is explained by the known circumstance that it was at first given out that the Court was only going to Madeira; but when the secret transpired that South America was the real destination of the fleet, numbers of seamen, &c. conceiving themselves kidnapped, became mutinous, in consequence of which, the Prince giving those persons leave to return who chose so to do, about two hundred from his own ship were relanded. The officers, according to private letters, had much trouble in keeping the rest in order; and this accounts for the circumstance of four British men of war being detached by Sir Sidney Smith to accompany the Portuguese fleet.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

America.

New York papers to the 10th ult, have arrived containing the proceedings of Congress to the 4th. On the 29th of October, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawson moved, "That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to aggressions committed within our ports and waters by foreign armed vessels; to the violations of our jurisdiction; and the measures necessary for the protection of our ports and harbours, be referred to a select Committee." It was objected to this resolution, that it embraced objects unconnected with each other, of magnitude sufficient to warrant a separate discussion; and, upon this ground, an amendment was moved, "That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the attack made on the frigate Chesapeake, be referred to a select Committee; and that the Committee be instructed to enquire into the circumstances of that attack, the causes assigned for making it, and the manner in which it was repelled; and to report the result of such enquiries in detail to this House." A debate arose upon this amendment, but perfectly free from all violence, in which it was contended, that the Commander of the Chesapeake was then upon trial, and the discussion might tend to excite a prejudice against him. The amendment was negatived, and the original Resolution carried without a division. It was supposed, however, that nothing interesting would be brought forward until the receipt of dispatches from the American Minister in London. Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, and General Turreau, the French Minister, had arrived in Washington.

Denmark

In the year 1785, his Majesty made the Crown Prince of Denmark a present of a frigate, which frigate was purposely left behind when the late Expedition quitted Copenhagen; but so hostile is his Highness to every thing British, that he has ordered it to be sent back to this country, and it actually sailed from Copenhagen on the 23d of last month.—The crew put on board the above frigate, to navigate her to England, consisted of one mate and sixteen sailors, all liberated English prisoners of war.

Russia.

An Ukase was published at St. Petersburgh on the 28th of October last, ordering an embargo on all British ships in Russian harbours, and on all property of the British on board of the same, as also on that at Change and in the Custom house Packhouses. Their immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, to be left in their possession as heretofore, but not be allowed to be sold, mortgaged, or transferred into other hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident

mercy to them, we hope they will not, during the existing difference, transgress their duty by actions which might prove prejudicial to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure, but live in due quietness and tranquillity.

To counteract this measure, an order appeared in the London Gazette for Saturday Dec. 9; in which, it is remarkable, that the usual clause authorizing his Majesty's ships *to burn, sink, and destroy* is omitted. It, however, as usual prohibits vessels from sailing, or clearing out for any ports in the Russian dominions till further orders, and lays an embargo upon all Russian vessels in British ports, besides ordering the commanders of his Majesty's vessels, &c. to bring in and detain all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, or bearing the flag of the Emperor of Russia; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained, &c. &c.

Spain.

The public papers have some time since announced the discovery of a conspiracy, in which the Prince of Asturias has been engaged against his father. This Prince has since confessed his crime, and received pardon: he had been apprehended, but was afterwards released, and a day of thanksgiving appointed for his father's escape from the catastrophe that threatened him.

The Prince of Asturias, it is affirmed, obtained his liberation in the following manner:—He found means to open a communication with Beauharnois, the French Ambassador at Madrid; in consequence of which his Royal Highness was set at liberty, after ten days confinement, and the proceedings which had been begun against him in the Council of Castille, had been stopped. It is added, that the interference of Beausharnois in the Prince's favour, was in obedience to the express orders of Bonaparte, who had at the same time signified his pleasure, that the Prince of Asturias should be declared Generalissimo of all the troops, both French and Spanish, in Spain, and accompanied this message by a letter, full of civil expressions to his Royal Highness, and by sending him the sword, which he had some time ago received himself as a present from the King of Spain, saying, that it could not be in better hands than those of the Heir Apparent to the Spanish Monarchy.

The confession of the Prince of Asturias, and his petition for forgiveness, have been officially circulated by the Spanish Government, in the same manner as the original Proclamation denouncing the conspiracy.

The Sword which the French Emperor sent to the Prince of Asturias, is that of Francis I. taken by the Spaniards at the battle of Pavia, and lately returned by the King of Spain to the French Emperor.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Prince of Asturias:

BELOVED PRINCE,

"Receive from the hands of the Count of Haro, the sword which the interest of my Empire, the honour of the Spaniards, and the opinion of your excellent accomplishments require to be made over to the Chief of the troops destined to revenge our arms for the repeated grievances with which our enemies have thought proper to outrage them.—*One day you will govern the people you now fly to conquer*, and France will have in you a friend to distinguish among its neighbours, to concur with us, in suppressing in their origin, and chastising those that may be disposed to promote discord. I have, therefore, thought proper to command General Junot to make known to the army, that your sacred person, placed at its head, represents mine, and that of your Father, my dear Ally. I am proud in promising myself, that by these means, that friendship which I so much value, will be encreased. "NAPOLEON,

Emperor of the French, &c."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

DIED.] At the Windmill Inn Salt Hill, just after her arrival in a journey from Plymouth to London, for the advice of Mr. Cline, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Haydon, printer and bookseller to his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, Plymouth. She

was sitting in her chair after supper, and was taken in one of those spasmodic affections of the heart, to which she had been subject for some months past, and expired in the arms of her two children. Mrs. H. was daughter of the late Rev. B. Cabley, vicar of Dodbrook, in Devonshire, and sister to the Rev. J. Cabley, of the cathedral church, Wiltshire.——At Liscombe House, J. Lovett, esq. only son of Sir J. Lovett, bart.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Little Abington, the Rev. Andrew Pern, aged 55, and during many years an acting magistrate in that county. By his death, the rectories of Abington in the Clay, near Royston, and of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton, are become vacant.——At Cambridge, Mr. David Fordham, a person generally known, but only partially esteemed; though his merits as a horse dealer were such as to give him the reputation of a good judge; still his failings as a man were too prominent to escape the just censure of many, and provoked individuals. In his person he was slovenly in the extreme; and his manners were boorish and truly forbidding; still princes of the blood and peers of the realm have equally courted his acquaintance and sought his approbation.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Monsieur Meant, a French prisoner of war. Having robbed the box of a fellow captive, a French colonel, of foreign bills, gold coin, and other effects to the value of two thousand pounds, and being detected, he swallowed a dose of poison, which terminated his existence.——At Castle Donnington, at the advanced age of 97, Archibald Campbell. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a soldier in the army of the Pretender, whom he deserted at this place, where, and in this neighbourhood, he has ever since remained. For several years latterly, he was a member of Etwall Hospital, that excellent asylum for the aged and infirm.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Hedingham Castle, aged 46 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie, the wife of Lewis Majendie, esq. and only daughter of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, bart. of Hoghton Tower, in Lancashire.——Aged 65, Mr. James Marchant, of Loxden-Lodge Farm, Colchester.——Mrs. Battle, of Mashburp, in her 88th year; who, at the age of 21, was married to a third husband, and had only one child, and who lived to see that child's daughter a grandmother.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the theatres at Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester. He was father of Mr. T. Collins, late of Drury-lane theatre, and had conducted most of the above theatres more than thirty-eight years, with the greatest credit and respect. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the present acting manager, and mother of the young lady whose vocal talents have so frequently been the subject of public panegyric.——Major Barclay, of Hanover-buildings, Southampton, an old and good officer: he was aid-du-camp to the late General Crosbie.——At his house, in Southampton, John Brisbane, esq. admiral of the red. In his profession, he displayed the courage of a British seamen; in his manners, the elegance of a fine gentleman; and in his death, the resignation of a sincere christian.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] Hannah Huddleston, a fishmonger. This poor woman was mother to John Sykes, the favourite seaman of the gallant Lord Nelson, whose valuable life he saved twice, and who received the Spanish officer's swords from the hands of his lordship, in the whimsical manner recorded in the caption of the St. Joseph, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.——At his house at Greatford, the Rev. Francis Willis, M.D. justly celebrated for his success in curing that greatest affliction of the human race, insanity, and highly esteemed as a man always ready to alleviate the minor necessities of his fellow creatures. He had not enjoyed perfect health since an illness with which he was attacked about six weeks before; but he was so far from betraying evidence of approaching dissolution, that late on the Friday preceding his death, in a dark and cold evening, he was vigorous enough (in the

90th year of his age) to walk twice from his own house to the village of Barholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to see a patient: he retired to rest in good spirits, and on the following morning shaved himself, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health until after dinner on the Saturday, when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes afterwards expired in his chair. As a man so advanced in years, he was remarkably hale: about five years since he performed a journey of ninety miles on horseback in a day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service he some years ago rendered to this country, in the person of the Sovereign, induced his assistance to be sought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death, a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the Doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, M.A. 1740, B. and D.M. 1759. He is succeeded by his son, Dr. John Willis, who has shared with his father in the management of his extensive establishment upwards of thirty-nine years; and, it is well known that he partook with him on that most trying and important occasion already alluded to; and that he has long been esteemed equally eminent for his medical skill, and especially in that branch of it for which his father was so justly celebrated. He has left five sons by his first wife, who was sister to the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 78 years. The Doctor then married Mrs. Storer, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.——Miss F. Toynton, of Toynton All Saints, near Spilsby. The day on which she died had been fixed upon for her wedding-day!—— At Blyton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. Winn, miller, aged 38. It is remarkable, that she had fourteen children, and not one of them lived to be a day old, except the last, which is now about two months old and likely to do well.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] On the 18th of October last, in the 74th year of her age, at Mears Ashby, and buried in the family burial place, at Brockall, in this county, Mrs. Katherine Thornton, a maiden lady, universally respected and beloved for her many excellent qualities. She exercised the charity of a sincere christian. Her good humour was accompanied with fortitude, and her piety was unaffected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 80, Mr. George Burbage, upwards of thirty years a proprietor and printer of The Nottingham Journal, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years, during which period, it is but justice to say, that, by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks and descriptions of society.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clara Reeve: she was eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Reeve, A.M. many years minister of St. Nicholas, in that town, and sister to the late Vice-admiral Reeve. In 1777, she published "The Old English Baron," a romance of considerable repute, and several other works since that time.—— At Bury, aged 87, Mrs. Prettyman, wife of G. Prettyman, esq. and mother of the Bishop of Lincoln.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Nov. 28, 1807, to Dec. 22, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]——*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ABBLASTER J. Stafford, flour-dealer, (Turner, Bloomsbury-square). Allen, G. Fenchurch-street, upholsterer, (Kearsey, Bishopsgate-street). Abbatt I. Liverpool, slopseller, (Lambert, Hatton garden). Albany J. Ware, Hertfordshire, barge master, (Bovill, New Bridge-street). Annandale J. and Jacklyn E. Dowgate-hill, rag-merchants, (Stott, Furnival's-Inn). Appleton J. Castleton, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, (Leigh, and Co. New Bridge-street). Ainsworth T. Blackburn,

Watson J. Watson J. jun. and Watson J. all of Preston, Lancashirie, cotton-manufacturers, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Bain A. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant, (Pearce and Co. Swithin's-lane). Barnett J. Finchley-Lodge, near Finchley, cow-keeper, (Hodgson and Co. Charles-street, Saint James's-square). Bowers N. W. and Bowers W. Cannon-street, comb-makers, (Kirkman, Cloak-lane). Battershell J. Portsmouth, ship-chandler, (Messum, Portsea). Bull S. Brewer-street, Golden-square, tallow-chandler, (Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly). Barry R. Birmingham, (Devon and Co. Gray's-inn-square). Benfield J. Covent Garden, fruiterer, (Rogers, Frith-street, Soho). Bride E. Fashion-street, Spitalfields, victualler, (Williams, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn). Birchall W. Stoke, Coventry, victualler, (Berridge, Wood-street, Cheapside). Bentley L. High street, Lambeth, cheesemonger, (Latkow, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons). Bradshaw J. Hungerford, Wiltshire, mealman, (Stokes, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Cross J. Liverpool, milliner, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Callendar W. R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Cross C. and J. Liverpool, curriers, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Copping J. Chevington, Suffolk, yarn-maker, (Wilson, Greville-street). Clarke J. Bacchus Walk, Hoxton, lint-manufacturer, (Cruckshank, Great St. Helens's). Chilcot T. Birmingham, iron-founder, (Chilton, Lincoln's-inn). Chester W. Chesterfield, mercer, (Maddock and Co. Lincoln's inn.)

Dicks W. Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Denison J. Phelps W. A. and Williams G. Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane) Disney W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter-merchant, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Davis W. Cane-place, Kentish-Town, carpenter, (Seatle, Child's-place, Temple Bar). Dodson G. Northouram, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, (Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn).

Eardley T. Exeter, dealer in glass, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Eades R. and Knowles G Birmingham, silver-platers, (Webb and Co. Birmingham)

Faulding E. Gainsborough, linen-draper, (Crossley, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn). Frebout L. jun. Fort-street, silk-manufacturer, (Edmonds, Crane-court, Fleet-street).

Gratrix J. Hulme, Lancashire, dyer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Gresham J. Gale's-wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant, (Tilbury and Co. Bedford-row). Goulton W. Selby, Yorkshire, linen-draper, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Griffith J. Y. Northampton-terrace, City-road, stock-broker, (Clarke, Cheapside).

Higginbottom L. Manchester, milliner, (Denison, Manchester). Hunter J. Great Newport-street, haberdasher, (Parnell, Church-street). Horn N. Martin's-lane, merchant, (Towse, Upper Thames-street). Harrison S. Manchester, hatter, (Hurd, Temple). Holmes H. Leeds, stationer, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Hooton S. and Rich S. Woodstock-street, tailors, (Peacock, Panton-square). Hingeston C. and Hingeston R. Wallbrooke, men's mercers, (Wadeson, and Co. Austin-Friars). Hicks M. Salisbury-place, baker, (Parnther and Co. London-street). Hardwick T Manchester, merchant, (Denison, Manchester). Hawkins W. Birmingham, button-maker, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Ireland E. jun. Kendal, hat-manufacturer, (Cambre, Inner Temple). Jones W. Liverpool, stationer, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court).

Knowles G. Birmingham, druggist, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Kirkpatrick T. Oxford-road, silk-mercer (Clarke, Sadler's-hall, Cheapside). Kay S. Burmey, timber-merchant, (Blakelock, Elm-court).

Lodge O. Keresforth-hill, dealer, (Wilson, Greville-street) Leykauff W. Lisle-street, engraver, (Jennings and Co. Great Shire lane). Lees T. Hebden-bridge, cotton-spinner, (Wiglesworth, Gray's-Inn). Lowe J. E. Manchester, warehouseman, (Wright and Co. Temple). Luckman J. Salford manufacturer, (Foulkes, Gray's-Inn).

Muir M. Doncaster, linen-draper, (Cheshyre and Co. Manchester). Mortlock W. Birdcage walk, carpenter, (Warrand, castle-court). Mackilwain, R. Crescent-place, ironmonger, (Chippindale, King's-Bench-walks). Mabbott W. sen. Nottingham, hosier (Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn). Morris C. Buslinthorpe, Yorkshire, manufacturer, (Edmunds and Co. Exchequer-office). Moffatt T. and Brown J Goswell-street, blue-manufacturers, (Edwards, Castle-street). Morgan T. Stourbridge, druggist, (Constable Symond's Inn). Moates W. Maid-lane, coal merchant, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Munn J. Market-street, straw-hat-manufacturer, (Adams, Old Jewry).

Newman T. Tooting, dealer in hemp, (Stratton, Shoreditch.)

Oldfield J. Liverpool, merchant, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's-Inn). Owen D. Dalhenmoun, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Oswald T. Berwick-upon-Tweed, baker, (Constable, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane).

Penn J. Leather-lane, oil and colourman, (Gunning, Clement's Inn). Pinney F. Princes-street, Leicester-square, carpenter, (Davies, Lothbury). Phillips J. Bicester,

Oxfordshire, linen-draper, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard).

Rushforth J. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, (Bower, Clifford's-Inn). Rowell R. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship-owner, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Richards W. Pendergrast, Pembrokeshire, shop-keeper, (Sweet, Temple). Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen-draper, (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row). Ross D. A. Grace-church-street, hosier, (Forbes, Ely-place).

Sisson, W. Whitehaven, wine-merchant, (Chambre, Inner Temple-lane). Scaife R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Stubbs J. Liverpool, woollen-draper, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Sharp C. and Pitt I. Birmingham, factors, (Devon and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Shawcross W. Manchester, merchant, (Lyon and Co. Gray's Inn). Sanders J. Hinckley, dealer in corn, (Cane, Gray's-Inn). Smith J. and Worthington S. Hurst, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Smith T. Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler, (Edmunds and Co. Exchequer-office of Pleas). Salt W. Stockport, builder, (Edmunds, Exchequer-office of Pleas). Sinclair R. Mincing lane, wine-merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Slaymaker R. Fort-street, tallow-chandler, (Sudlow, Monument-yard). Tindle T. Whitby, farmer, (Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's). Tennant M. B. Great Alie-street, sugar-refiner, (Twynam and Co. King's-Bench walk). Todd K. Broad-str. broker, (Street and Co. Philpot-lane). Thompson J. Liverpool, merchant, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Tennant J. Oxford-street, wine-merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Thursfield R. Liverpool, dealer, (Meddowcroft and Co). Taylor T. B. Coventry-street, shoemaker, (Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho).

Ulcock M. and M. Chatham, Kent, linen-drapers, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane). Varley J. Manchester, drysalter, (Duckworth, Manchester).

Watts G. sen. Chichester, hatter, (Few, Great James-street). Waugh C. Blackburn, linen-draper, (Blakelock, Temple). Wild J. and Brownsword T. Stockport, cotton-manufacturers, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Warner E. jun. Little New-street, Shoe-lane, lamp-manufacturer, (Devey, Middle New-street, Gough-square). Walker, S. Leeds, maltster, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Wilks R. Cheapside, hatter, (North, Gray's-Inn-square). Wayte J. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, printer, (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton-street). Wake G. Morpeth, Northumberland, Brewer, (Bovill, New Bridge-street). Williams H. Chepstow, merchant, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Wall W. Oxford-street, hosier, (Smith and Co St. Paul's Church-yard). White W. Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire, merchant, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Wilson J and Wilson W. Dean's-court, St Martin s-le-Grand, warehousemen, (Bond and Co. Mark-lane). Wright R. and Angell J. Wardour-street, Soho, tailors, (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly). Winter R. White Lion-street, Islington, factor, (Tarn, Gloucester-street, Queen-square).

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison D. Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, Dec. 30. Ackerman E. New Broad-street-mews, Jan. 2. Ayres J. W. Hadleigh, Suffolk, Jan. 16. Atkinson T. Brown's-quay, Wapping, Feb. 2. Abbott J. Ipswich, Feb. 18.

Bagshaw J. C. Savage-gardens, Dec. 1. Bundock J. Great East-cheap, Dec. 22. Branwhite W. Gracechurch-street, Dec. 22. and Jan. 16. Blease, J. Manchester, Jan. 29. Blaylock G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 2. and 16. Brooks M. Shepperton, Jan. 2. Benjamin M. Lime-street-square, Jan. 5. Bedford E and Kempster J. Hales Owen, Shropshire Jan. 8. Bowen H. R. Bath, Jan. 9 and 16. Barrett R. High-street, Jan. 16. Blackmore E. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 19. Bennet R. S. Hounsditch, Feb. 2. Bowle W. and Hannah W. Blackfriar's-road, Feb. 2. Burgess J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, Feb. 2.

Crouzet J. Gloucester, Dec. 15. Clark J. Long-lane, Bermondsey, Dec. 22. Cooper E. Newmarket, Dec. 31. Chaplin T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 8. Chips G. Cecil-street, Strand, Jan. 8. Chalmers J. Jeffreys-square, Jan. 8. Carleton J. Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, Jan. 30. Carttar J. Bread-street, Jan. 30.

Duffy P. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Dec. 19. Boyle P. Vine-street, Piccadilly, Dec. 22. Disting W. Plymouth, Dec. 22. Dewdney B. sen Reigate, Jan. 2. Dudds J. Crown-street, Newington Butts, Jan. 2. Davies G. Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, Jan. 9.

Emmett T. Bell's-gardens, Peckham, Jan. 30.

Fiddeman W. Wacton, Norfolk, Dec. 22. Finningley, J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Dec. 22. Flook, J. Stapleton, Glocestershire, Jan. 5. Farr R. Wonton, Herefordshire, Jan. 15. Fairless M. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Jan. 15. Fairweather J. Oxford-street, Jan. 30.

Greenwood S. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Jan. 2. Garner T. Greenwich, Jan. 5. Gulley J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, Jan. 12. Guy R. Swan-yard, Shoreditch, Jan. 16.

Hammond G. Canterbury, Dec. 19. Hall J. Stafford, Dec. 22. Hoard W. Lower East Smithfield, Dec. 22. Hopkins W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Dec. 22.

Hawkes G. Great Carford, Dorsetshire, Dec. 23. Hill J. Maidstone, Dec 23. Hunton T. and W. Thornton-le-Moor, Yorkshire, Dec. 24. Hubbard C. Norwich, Dec. 24. Houghton T. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Haydock R. Liverpool, Dec. 31. Henning A. Poole, Jan. 4. Higham R. Preston, Jan. 4. Hansell E. A. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 4. Holme R. Liverpool, Jan 4. Hooton W. Knightsbridge, Jan. 19. Horne, C. Portland-street, Ratcliff-highway, Jan. 30. Holland J. Gray's Inn-lane, Jan. 30. Horn W. and Jackson R. Redcross-street, Borough, Jan. 30. Hopkins W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Feb. 16.

Jones A. Montgomeryshire, Dec. 15. Job J. Cloak-lane Jan. 9. Jones H. Cowlane, Dec. 19. Jefferson A. W. Rathbone-place, Dec. 22. Jennings T. Bunhill-row, Jan. 19. Jackson J. Newington Causeway, Jan. 21. Jones R. Mark-lane, Jan. 23. Jackson R. Red-cross-street, Borough, Jan. 30.

Kenwick M. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Kennison J. sen. Liverpool, Dec. 30. Kent W. and Burlton F. Sheerness, Dec. 30. and Jan. 16. Keatch M. Merton, Jan. 30. Kirton J. Gray's-Inn, Feb. 6. Lee M. Wellington, Somersetshire, Dec. 28.

Maclean A. (by adjournment from Dec. 5) Winchester-street, Dec. 12. Martin H. (by adjournment from Nov. 14) Crescent, in the city of London, Dec. 14. Mylne G. Jeffrey's-square, Jan. 8. Morton J Bath, Jan. 9. Main J Northampton, Jan. 13. Mann R. Huggin-lane, Wood-street, Dec. 16. Marsh A. Aldgate, Jan 19.

Norman J. F. Bristol, Dec. 24. Nissen N. and Forster C. R. Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Ogilvy W jun. Mylne G. and Chalmers J. Jeffrey-square, Jan. 8.

Pain A. Stow, Gloucestershire, Dec. 18. Phipps J. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, Dec. 22. Perceval J. New London-street, Dec. 22. Parry R. Liverpool, Dec. 26. Powell W. Brecon, Dec. 26. Pickering J. Frodsham, Cheshire, Jan. 5. Parnell J. Deal, Dec. 9. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Ewer-street, Southwark, Dec. 16. Parquett E. Goswell-place, City-road, Dec. 23. Perkins J. Hertford, Dec. 23.

Rowe T. T. Chelmsford, Dec. 19. Rodd E. London-street, Jan. 12. Robinson T. Liverpool, Dec. 15. Redpath J. Deptford-bridge, Dec. 16.

Scotney W. Oxford-street, Dec. 19. Scott J. Dowgate-wharf, and Loch G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 22. Susham T. Creak, Norfolk, Dec. 26. Seymour J. Poole, Dec. 29. Stevens J. Chester-place, Lambeth, Dec 29. Scott J. and Bisset C. S. Liverpool, Jan. 5 Sayles M. Sheffield, Jan. 5. Smith J. Poland-street, Westminster, Jan. 8. Smith J. Almondbury, Yorkshire, Jan. 11. Sawyer J. M. Trueman J. F and Powell J. Cannon street, Jan. 12. Smyth J. G. Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, Jan. 13. Storr S. Wisbech St Peters, in the Isle of Ely, Jan. 19. Smith J. H. Water-lane, Tower-street, Jan. 21. Smith G. Sweeting's-alley, Jan. 30. Shenton J. Cornhill, Jan. 30. Stevens J. and Cartar J. Bread-street, Jan. 30. Shepherd T. Romford, Essex, Mar. 12. Shepherd G. Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Jan. 12.

Tench J. jun. Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 22. Trewitt N. Appleton-upon-Wisk, Yorkshire, Dec. 24. Turner J. Salford, Lancashire, Dec. 30. Thornily W. Adlington, Cheshire, Jan. 12. Turner J. Tooley-street, Jan. 21. Thompson W. Dean-street, Borough, Feb. 6.

Ward T. Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, Dec. 18. Witke C. J. A. Coleman-street, Dec. 19. Wing W. Stamford, Dec. 19. Withers T. and H. B. Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield-bars, Dec. 19. Wright J. Newgate-street, Dec. 23. Wyke W. Preston, Jan. 4. Wetherill W. and W. Bristol, Jan. 6. Wool J. Ryder's-court, Soho, Jan. 12. Wilkinson J. R. Three-Oaks-lane, Horsleydown, Feb. 6. White T. Borough, Feb. 6. Weston C. and R. Foster-lane, Feb. 16.

Yeoward R. Ironmonger lane, Jan. 8.

Zinck H. Liverpool, Dec. 31.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats have suffered in colour, from the early commencement of the frost, but have not sustained any material damage. The same may be said of the other crops,—rye, tare, rape, &c.: turnips by no means mended in appearance since last report, and should the winter prove severe, they will be as short a crop as has been seen of late years. They are at this time worth 10*l.* per acre in some parts. Beans worse than at first supposed; in many parts of the north, the crop will not return seed. Fallowing, and all autumnal field work, is now finished by the forward farmers.

The crops of wheat have failed in all the Highland districts of Scotland, and in many of the low lands, which were much injured by constant heavy rains towards the end of summer. Late accounts from the continent do not speak so well as before of the crops in those parts: and in Spain and Portugal they are said to have totally failed. These, and other circumstances, will keep up the price in this country, although the stock in hand is universally great.

Greater numbers of sheep have been lost in the late snow storms in the north, than ever before heard of at this season of the year. On this head, the sheep farmers would do well to consult the New Farmers' Calendar, and particularly the General Treatise on Cattle.

Both fat cattle and stores continue heavy of sale in the country, and at low prices. It is said, that carcases, both of mutton and beef, have been sold as low as four pence and three pence per pound But shortness of keep may, in the spring, considerably advance the price of fat meat.

Smithfield—Beef, 2s. 6d to 4s. 6d.—mutton, ditto—veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—lamb, ditto.—pork, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Middlesex, Dec. 23.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 12, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	70	11	46	0	45	0	37	0
Surrey	70	0	47	0	45	10	37	10
Hertford	65	8	43	0	44	0	29	8
Bedford	64	0	48	4	40	11	30	4
Huntin.	60	9	——		41	7	27	8
Northa.	61	0	40	0	40	6	29	8
Rutland	70	6	——		46	0	33	0
Leicest.	67	1	45	2	42	6	29	9
Notting.	72	8	46	0	45	4	29	10
Derby	74	6	——		46	6	30	2
Stafford	70	9	——		44	3	33	4
Salop	68	4	46	0	37	3	31	6
Herefor.	62	1	41	6	34	8	30	1
Wor'st.	66	2	——		38	6	37	11
Warwic	70	2	——		42	9	33	4
Wilts	63	6	——		38	0	32	4
Berks	69	7	——		40	6	34	0
Oxford	62	11	——		36	2	30	3
Bucks	64	8	——		41	1	32	0
Brecon	64	0	44	9	35	1	24	0
Montgo.	64	9	——		33	7	30	8
Radnor.	63	2	——		32	0	28	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	66	0	——		46	0	34	0
Kent	64	6	47	0	45	0	34	3
Sus ex	62	0	——		43	2	30	8
Suffolk	62	10	——		42	10	31	1
Cambridge	62	2	44	8	41	6	26	8
Norfolk	60	5	41	6	40	8	29	5
Lincoln	65	1	43	6	42	10	27	11
York	62	11	44	6	39	11	27	11
Durham	66	0	——		39	5	27	6
Northumberland	60	2	40	10	40	6	29	8
Cumberland	73	5	57	3	42	1	28	5
Westmorland	80	2	66	0	35	4	27	11
Lancaster	74	1	——		43	6	28	5
Chester	67	4	——		41	1	——	
Flint	71	4	——		42	6	——	
Denbigh	75	8	——		43	2	25	11
Anglesea	64	0	——		——		25	0
Carnarvon	74	4	——		40	0	22	0
Merioneth	75	2	56	0	40	0	23	0
Cardigan	75	5	——		28	11	16	0
Pembroke	57	9	——		34	0	20	0
Carmarthen	69	1	——		36	0	19	0
Glamorgan	73	8	——		38	0	22	0
Gloucester	63	8	——		36	9	32	8
Somerset	71	5	——		37	1	27	6
Monmouth	64	5	——		36	7	27	2
Devon	68	6	——		35	8	25	5
Cornwall	73	7	——		36	10	21	4
Dorset	66	10	——		37	11	31	3
Hants	63	0	——		40	1	33	9

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 67s. 4d.; Rye 46s. 3d.; Barley 39s. 11d.; Oats 28s. 11d.; Beans 55s. 2d.; Pease 73s. 9d.; Oatmeal 44s. 5d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 24, to DEC. 22, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	781	1538	Males, 1013	1956	
Females	757		Females, 943		
Whereof have died under two years old		573			

Between					
2 and 5	294	60 and 70	151		
5 and 10	98	70 and 80	116		
10 and 20	52	80 and 90	56		
20 and 30	124	90 and 100	7		
30 and 40	174				
40 and 50	190				
50 and 60	162				

Peck Loaf, 3s.6d. 3s.7d. 3s.7d. 3s.8d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Total Christenings and Burials from Dec. 16. 1806, *to Dec.* 15, 1807.

Christened	Males	9812	In all 19416	Buried	Males	9296	In all 18334
	Females	9604			Females	9038	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years of age	5443	20 and 30	1160	60 and 70	1507	90 and 100	49
Between 2 and 5	2010	30 and 40	1883	70 and 80	1158	101	1
5 and 10	737	40 and 50	1677	80 and 90	462	102	1
10 and 20	581	50 and 60	1665				

Increased in the Burials this year 396.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

December 20, 1807.

London Dock Stock, 112*l.* per Cent.
East-India ditto,.... 128*l.* per Cent.
West-India ditto,.... 150*l.* per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares,
Grand Junction Canal, 92*l.* per Share.
Grand Surrey ditto,....45*l.* per ditto.
Imperial Fire Insurance, 11*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Globe Fire and Life ditto, 112*l.* per Cent.
Albion ditto ditto, ... 3½ per Cent. Prem.
Hope ditto ditto,..... 2*l.* per Share Prem.
Rock Life Assurance,.... 7*s.* per Share Prem.
East London Water works,
West Middlesex ditto, 20*l.* per Cent. Prem.
South London ditto, 60*l.* per Cent. Prem.
London Institution, 90*l.* per Share.

L. WOLFE and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 21st December, 1807.

IT has long been urged by the West India Merchants, that a forcible interruption should be put to the conveyance of the enemy's produce by Americans. The report of the West India Committee, delivered to the House of Commons in *July last*, strongly recommends this measure, and its adoption would have obtained the approbation of the majority of our merchants. But Government have acted differently. They consider our American trade of too great value, to be endangered by any act which it is in our power to avoid; and, instead of prohibiting the Americans from being the carriers of French and Spanish produce, they have permitted the continuance of this traffic, under the double restriction of calling at a *British port* and *paying a British duty*. The object of these restrictions is to burthen the enemy's produce with charges which will make it cost as much, or more, than our own produce, when imported into the continent. We expect that the result will give life once more to our expiring West India trade; and that sugars, coffee, and cotton, will fetch prices, at least, to pay the planter for his labour, which at this present time, we are sorry to say, is not the case. The West India docks and warehouses are loaded with *produce*, and no sale except for home consumption. Raw sugar sells from 52*s.* to 74*s.* per cwt. and refined from 4*l.* 6*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.* per cwt. Coffee, very dull in sale, at 70*s.* to 110*s.* per cwt. Cotton wool, from 16*d.* to 21*d.* per lb. It is expected that no additional duty will be laid on *American* produce, conveyed through British ports to the continent, *except* on the *article of cotton*. The object of this duty is undoubtedly to protect and benefit our own manufactures.

We are well assured, that within a few days past, goods have been cleared out at our Custom House as if for a neutral port, but in reality for France; and shipped by the merchants under a licence signed by *Talleyrand* himself, and transferred to this country, to ensure their safe landing in a French port. We hope our government will look into this *French manœuvre*.

Large remittances have lately arrived from South America by the vessels which brought home our army, and the *early shippers* of goods from this country have made very profitable sales at Buenos Ayres.

We are sorry to find by the Emperor Alexander's declaration, that Russia is to be added to the *long list of our enemies*; and consequently, all sorts of Russian produce, as iron, hemp, flax, timber, tallow, cordage, &c. must rise very considerably in our markets; already the ill effects of it have been felt in the city, by the failure of some rich and respectable houses concerned in that trade. We sincerely wish it may stop here, but fear the consequences of a Russian war will be of the most unpleasant nature to the manufacturers of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

The East India *Tea sale* is now going on, and prices are something lower than last year; the quantity is upwards of six millions of pounds weight, (of which we gave our readers the particulars in a former report.) At their *Sugar sale* on the 1st instant, 20,471 bags sold from 28*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. which is a good price under present circumstances. And at their *Cotton sale*, 6016 bags, (*in privilego*) sold from 9*d.* to 14¾*d.* per lb.

London, 20th December, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
American Pot-ash	cwt.	2	10	0	to	3	2	6
— Pearl		2	1	0	—	3	10	0
Barilla		2	12	0	—	2	16	0
Brandy, Cognac	gall.	1	1	0	—	1	2	0
— Spanish		0	19	0	—	1	0	0
Camphire, refined	lb	0	4	3	—	0	4	6
— unrefined	cwt.	17	10	0	—20	0	0	
Cochineal, garbled	lb	0	19	6	—	1	11	0
— East India		0	2	6	—	0	5	3
Coffee, fine	cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0
— ordinary		3	10	0	—	4	0	0
Cotton wool, Surinam	lb.	0	1	8½	—	0	1	11
— Jamaica		0	1	4½	—	0	1	7
— Smyrna, none								
— East-India		0	1	3	—	0	1	4
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4	7	0	—	4	10	0
Deals, Dantz	piece	2	0	0	—	2	2	0
— Petersburgh, H.		22						
— Stockholm								
Elephant's Teeth		80	10	0	—84	0	0	
— Scrivell		18	0	0	—24	0	0	
Flax, Riga	ton	Uncertain.						
— Petersburgh								
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	4	16	0	—	7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1	2	0	—	1	3	0
— English		0	8	3	—	0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6	0	0	—11	15	0	
— Sandrach		6	18	0	—	9	0	0
— Tragacanth		23	0	0	—25	0	0	
Gum Seneca	cwt.	4	15	0	—	5	15	0
Hemp, Riga	ton	74						
— Petersburgh								
Indigo, Caracca	lb.	0	9	6	—	0	11	3
— East-India		0	3	6	—	0	12	0
Iron, British bars	ton	15	0	0	—16	0	0	
— Swedish		25	0	0	—26	0	0	
— Norway		24	0	0	—25	0	0	
— Archangel		25	0	0	—26	0	0	
Lead in pigs	fod.	30	0	0	—			
— red	ton	28	0	0	—29	0	0	
— white		48	0	0	—49	0	0	

		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Logwood Chips	ton	11	0	0	—12	0	0	
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	4	10	0	—	5	10	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.	last	11	0	0	—12	0	0	
— American,		9	0	0	—15	0	0	
Oil, Lucca 25-gal.	jar	16	15	0	—17	15	0	
— spermaceti	ton	87	0	0	—90	0	0	
— whale		22	0	0	—23	0	0	
— Florence ½ chest		3	0	0	—	3	3	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	14	0	—	0	15	0
Quicksilver	lb.	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	4	12	0	—	7	7	0
Rice, Carolina		1	8	0	—	2	2	0
— East-India, none								
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0	3	1	—	0	3	9
— Leeward I.		0	2	6	—	0	2	11
Saltpetre, East-Ind.	cwt.	2	8	0	—	2	12	0
Shellach		5	0	0	—10	0	0	
Silk, Thrown Italian	lb	1	11	0	—	2	15	0
Silk, Raw ditto		0	17	0	—	1	13	0
— China		1	8	0	—	1	10	6
— Beng.	novi	0	16	0	—	1	6	0
— Organzine		1	9	0	—	1	17	0
Tallow, English	cwt.	3	19	0	—			
— Russia, white		3	11	0	—			
— yellow		3	14	0	—			
Tar, Stockholm	bar	1	11	0	—	1	11	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	6	6	0	—			
Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
— Virginia		0	0	4½	—	0	0	10½
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	7	10	0	—10	10	0	
Whale-fins	ton	30	0	0	—32	0	0	
Wine, Red port	pipe	68	0	0	—100	0	0	
— Lisbon		88	0	0	—90	0	0	
— Madeira		75	0	0	—120	0	0	
— Vidonia		70	0	0	— 80	0	0	
— Calcavella		84	0	0	— 95	0	0	
— Sherry	butt	80	0	0	— 95	0	0	
— Mountain		70	0	0	— 80	0	0	
— Claret	hogs.	55	0	0	— 90	0	0	
Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0	4	6	—	0	8	6

N B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.		Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7	35 7	Bilboa	39½	39½	39½
D tto at sight	34 11	34 11	34 11	Leghorn	49¼	49¼	49¼
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 4	11 4	11 4	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 4	34 4	34 4	Genoa	45½	45½	45½
Altona	34 5	34 5	34 5	Venice, *N.C.*	52	52	52
Paris	24	24	24	Lisbon	60	60	60
Ditto 2 us.	24 4	24 4	24 4	Oporto	60	60	60
Bourdeaux	24 4	24 4	24 4	Dublin	10½	10½	10½
Cadiz	39½	39½	39½	Cork	11½	11½	11½
Madrid	40	40	40	Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	£4	0 0
New Dollars		0	5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0	5 6

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in.	H	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 2.65
1	8	30.08	46.5	51	58	h	WNW 1	. fine
	2	29.99	55	54	58	2	WNW 1	. cloudy . little rain . fine
2	8	29.81	47.5	53	61	3	WNW 1	hazy
	2	29.81	51.5	53.5	56	1	W 2	hazy . thick upward at eve and little rain . windy
3	8	29 40	42.5	50.5	56	1	WSW 2	[: less wind and fine
	2	29.37	48.5	52	52	2	W 2	
4	8	29.54	43	49.5	57	3	W 2	foggy . fine . little rain
	2	29.61	48.5	51.5	57	3	NNW 2	. little rain . clear eve
5	8	29.75	39	47.5	58	3	WNW 1	foggy : thick upward
	2	29.49	50.5	50.5	58	h	SW 2	. little rain at times : clear
6	8	29.62	44	50.5	59	0	WSW 1	hazy
	2	29.67	50	51.5	55	2	W 2	thick upward at night : rain . fair
7	8	29.41	47	51.5	61	f	NNW 1	. wind w. and not cloudy
	2	29.49	51.5	53	57	1	W 1	hazy . thick upward at eve . rain
8	8	29.29	44	50.5	60	h	W 1	little rain : not cloudy
	2	29.29	46	51	58	h	W 1	not cloudy . little rain at times . fine night
9	8	29,54	38	47.5	57	3	WSW 1	foggy
	2	29.60	45.5	50	57	3	WSW 1	hazy : clear
10	8	29.61	38.5	47	58	h	SSW 1	. little cloudy
	2	29.37	47.5	49.5	56	4	SSE 1	. rain and wind . less wind and drizzly at times
11	8	29.23	38.5	47.5	60	h	WNW 1	drizzly and gentle rain : fine
	2	29.57	42.5	49	59	2	NW 2	. cloudy and little rain . clear night
12	8	29.99	33.5	44	57	f	NW 1	. little snow and rain at times
	2	30.06	39	45	58	4	N 2	. less cloudy
13	8	30.16	34.5	43.5	58	2	N 1	foggy . cloudy
	2	30.17	39	45.5	58	5	N 2	. fine . thick upward at eve : little rain
14	8	30.19	37.5	45	60	f	W 1	gentle rain . dark . bighter and chiefly fair
	2	30.24	42.5	46.5	60	h	NW 1	fine night
15	8	30.15	37	44.5	62	f	N 1	not cloudy . thick upward and little rain : fine
1	2	30.08	45	47	58	4	ENE 1	. more cloudy . fine night : cloudy
16	8	30.04	43.5	46.5	59	5	NE 2	. hazy
	2	30.05	45.5	47.5	58	5	ENE 2	hazy : litle rain
17	8	30.08	42	48	61	h	N 1	
	2	30.00	45	48.5	60	h	N 1	. brighter . chiefly cloudy
18	8	29 74	40	47.5	58	f	W 2	. little rain . fine
	2	29.74	41.5	48	58	4	N 1	hazy . less cloudy eve : much snow
19	8	29.57	35	44.5	62	h	ENE 1	much snow and rain
	2	29.33	39.5	45.5	62	h	ENE 1	little rain at times : stormy . less wind
20	8	28.84	42.5	4 65	60	5	SW 3	drizzly . fine . rain at times : more wind
	2	28.93	40.5	47	58	5	SW 4	little rain . less wind .fine eve . calm and clear
21	8	29.51	33.5	44.5	58	2	SW 1	hazy
	2	29.58	38	56 5	58	2	WSW 1	hazy : clear . little sleet
22	8	29.61	32	43	60	2	SE 1	hazy . thick upward . much rain
	2	29.49	40	45	64	h	SE 2	. rain at times
23	8	29.30	46.5	47	62	3	S 2	. cloudy . rain at times
	2	29 21	48	48.5	62	5	S 1	rain at times . fair night : clear
24	8	29.35	35.5	42	58	h	WSW 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	29.38	39	47	56	3	WSW 2	. cloudy eve . fine
25	8	29.59	36.5	43.5	57	h	SW 1	. fine
	2	29.61	42	46	56	3	SW 0	
26	8	29.66	38.5	45.5	59	3	SSW 0	foggy . more foggy
	2	29.63	41.5	47	59	f	SSW 0	not cloudy : clear
27	8	29.76	31.5	44	58	1	W 0	foggy . brighter
	2	29.85	36	45	56	2	W 1	hazy . clear night
28	8	29.97	30.5	41.5	56	2	W 1	foggy . more foggy
	2	29.92	35	42.5	57	f	W 1	: little sleet
29	8	29.79	32	42	58	h	N 1	. little snow at times
N	2	29.75	36.5	42.5	57	h	N 1	little snow . fine . thick upward
30	8	29.87	34 5	42.5	60	f	N 1	. little snow
	2	29 91	38.5	43.5	61	f	N 1	. fine eve . thick upward

DECEMBER 28, 1807, both inclusive.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from NOVEMBER 26, to DECEMBER 28, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock.	6 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p Cent. Reduc	3 p. Cent. Deferred. -1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p.Ct	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p.C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets
Nov.																			
26	225¼	63⅜ ½	62¾	—	80⅞	98	—	17⅞	—	1	—	—	—	98⅛	—	178½	Par	4s. pm	—
27	225¼	63⅜ ½	63	—	81⅛	98¼	—	17⅞	—	1⅛	—	62⅛	7 11-16th	—	—	178½	Par.	4s. pm.	—
28	—	63¾ ⅞	63¼	—	81¼	98¼	—	17 15-16ths	—	1¾	—	—	7⅝	—	—	179	Par.	4s. pm.	—
30	holiday																		
Dec. 1	226	63¾ 64	63½	—	81⅛	98¼	—	18	—	1⅛	—	62⅜	—	98¼	—	Shut	Par	3s. pm	—
2	225¼	Shut	63¼	—	81¼	98½	—	17 15-16ths	—	1⅛	—	62¼	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	3s. pm	—
3	—	Do.	62⅝	—	80⅝	Shut	99⅜	17 13-16ths	—	¾	—	61⅝	7⅛	—	—	Do.	Par.	3s. pm.	—
4	—	Do.	62⅝	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17 13-16ths	—	1	—	61⅞	7⅛	—	—	Do.	Par.	3s. pm	—
5	—	Do.	62⅝	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17 13-16ths	—	—	—	—	7⅛	—	—	Do.	Par.	3s. pm	—
7	225½	Do.	62⅝	—	80⅝	Do.	—	17½	—	¾	—	61¾	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	3s. pm	—
8	—	Do.	62⅞	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17⅝	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	4s. pm	—
9	—	Do.	62⅞	—	80⅝	Do.	—	17 13-16ths	—	¾	—	62	—	—	—	Do.	Par	4s. pm.	—
10	—	Do.	62⅝	—	80⅝	Do.	—	17⅞	—	¾	—	61⅞	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	4s pm	—
11	—	Do.	62⅞	—	80⅝	Do.	—	17 13-16ths	—	1	—	62	—	—	—	Do.	Par	4s. pm.	—
12	225½	Do.	63	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17⅞	—	1¼	—	—	7⅝	—	—	Do.	1 dis.	4s. pm.	—
14	—	Do.	63	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17⅞	—	1⅛	—	62¼	—	—	—	Do	Par.	4s. pm	—
15	225½	Do.	63	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	7⅝	—	—	Do.	Par	1s. pm.	—
16	—	Do.	63⅛	—	81	Do.	—	17⅞	—	—	—	62⅜	—	—	—	Do	Par.	1s. pm.	—
17	225½	Do.	63⅛	—	80⅞	Do.	—	17⅞	—	—	—	62¼	7⅝	—	—	Do.	Par	2s. pm	—
18	—	Do.	63⅛	—	81	Do.	—	17⅞	—	1⅛	—	62⅜	7⅝	—	—	Do.	Par.	2s. pm	—
19	—	Do.	63	—	81	Do.	—	17⅞	—	1¼	—	62¼	—	—	—	Do.	Par	2s. pm	—
21	holiday																		
22	224½	Do.	63¼	—	81⅛	Do.	—	17 15-16ths	—	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	2s. pm	20 19
23	224½	Do.	63	—	80¾	Do.	—	17⅞	—	1¼	—	62¼	—	—	—	Do.	1 dis.	1s. pm.	20 19
24	—	Do	62⅞	—	80¾	Do.	—	17 15-16ths	—	—	—	—	⅞	—	—	Do.	Par	1s. pm.	20 19
25	holiday																		
27	Do.																		
28																			

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